The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

The Latest from the Seat of War in Louisiana.

GEN. AUGUR TO PRESERVE THE PRESENT STATUS.

Testimony in the Oregon Case.

Senatorial Elections by Various Legislatures.

LOUISIANA.

The Political Situation

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—10:30 A. M.—There is no change in the political situation since last evening. The Democrats have recovered from the depression caused by the President's telegram to Gen. Augur, and are again hopeful, while the Republicans maintain that the telegram foreshadows the early and complete recognition of their Government.

NOON.—Govenor Packard has not received any reply to his requisition upon Gen. Augur for the restoration of the court house. The city is remarkably quiet.

The Imprisoned Sergeants at-Arms.

Sheriff Handy refuses to recognize the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Shaw for the assistant sergeants-at-arms of the Republican Senate who are in the parish prison.

Democratic Promises.

In the Democratic House to-day a joint resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the policy of kindness, fair and equitable treatment towards the colored people of the State, announced by Governor Nicholls in his Baton Rouge speech, and in the letter to Pinchback on the 12th, is endorsed, and will be strictly adhered to by the Legislature.

Instructions to Gen. Augur.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President to-day received telegrams from Gen. Augur conveying information that Gov. Packard had applied to him for assistance to reinstate the Supreme Court in the building of which they had been dispossessed, and to otherwise enforce Packard's proclamation, and that he had informed Gov. Packard that he did not understand his instructions as authorizing the use of troops for any such purpose, but he had referred the matter to the President. The President replied to Gen. Augur that his understanding of his instructions was correct, and that the forces under his command are not to be used except to prevent a breach of the public peace by either of the opposing political parties.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—The following, published in an extra to-night, causes much rejoicing among the Democrats, and is regarded by citizens generally as preventing any collision between the opposing parties:

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1877.

To General C. C. Augur, Commanding, New Orleans:

Your understanding of the President's telegram of the 14th is correct. The President desires me to repeat to you that he wishes the present status throughout the State maintained until the Congressional committees now in Louisiana return.

(Signed) J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Gov. Packard's Letter.

Gov. Packard, in reply to Gen. Augur's request for an assurance that he (Packard) will endeavor to maintain the present status of affairs, has written a long letter, in which he recites the acts of the White Liners, and shows after the President's wishes, as contained in his first dispatch, had been made known, that the White Liners took from the State Arsenal several field pieces of artillery, including two Gatling guns, placed a garrison of armed men in the Supreme Court buildings, broke into and took possession of the office of the Recorder, &c., and that ever since the publication of the President's order of the 14th the unauthorized bodies holding the Court rooms have been openly reinforced. In view of all these facts he declines to give a pledge that he will in any event preserve the peace, but says that inasmuch as he learns that the wrongs of the past eight days will be speedily righted, and the legal State Government supported, he will give a pledge to make no effort to forcibly disturb the peace without further communication with Gen. Augur.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—A lengthy statement prepared by Marshal Pitkins, of New Orleans, in regard to the situation in Louisiana, was read at the Cabinet meeting to-day. Colonel Casey, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, arrived here to-night.

OREGON'S $8,000.

Testimony of Col. Pelton.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Colonel W. T. Pelton was to-day before the Senate Committee investigating the Oregon electoral business. Witness suggested to Jordan, cashier of the Third National Bank of New York, that he call on Harrison; told Jordan it was desired a certain gentleman in Oregon should have a credit of $8,000. It seemed litigation would arise from the ineligibility of Watts in Oregon, and Belinger, chairman of the Oregon Democratic Committee, suggested the necessity of having money to defray these legal expenses. Witness spoke to Scott, a member of the Democratic National Committee, on December 5th about the $8,000. Nothing was said about security. Mr. Patrick went to Oregon in November or in December last. Patrick had large mining interests in Salt Lake, and went to look after them. Witness does not know that Dimond paid Cronin $2,000 and Patrick $2,039. Witness supposed that Jordan understood that he (witness) did not want the $8,000 transaction made public. Not a dollar was sent to any State for strictly legitimate purposes. The Democratic National Committee defrayed the expenses of part of the gentlemen who visited some of the Southern States after the election. He did not know that $8,000 was actually used in Oregon, or the check drawn payable to Charles Dimond in favor of Ladd & Bush; don't remember receiving an unsigned dispatch from Oregon in December last, saying it was necessary that $8,000 be sent to that State. The Democratic Committee had correspondence with ex-Senator Casserly, who was requested to go to Oregon, but he could not go, and sent a brief.

Before the examination of Col. Pelton was concluded Senator Morton stated that he (Morton) was obliged to leave, and desired Pelton to be present to-morrow, when he will be examined further.

Senatorial Elections.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 16.—James G. Blaine has been elected United States Senator for the long and short term. In the Senate Blaine had 26 and Haines 2. In the House Blaine had 113 and Haines 31—a strict party vote in both branches. There were ten absentees.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 16.—Hon. Wm. Windom was to-day re-elected to the United States Senate for six years, beginning March 4th next, by the following vote: Senate—Windom, 27; Wilkinson, 11; scattering, 2. House—Windom, 70; Wilkinson, 27; scattering, 8; Windom over all on joint ballot, 50.

BOSTON, January 16. — Balloting for United States Senator began to-day. The result in the Senate was: Whole number of votes cast, 40; necessary to a choice, 21; Boutwell, 17; Hoar, 12; Abbott, 7; Rice, 5. The second ballot was the same as the first. In the House the first ballot resulted: Whole number of votes cast, 235; necessary to a choice, 118; Boutwell, 72; Hoar, 76; Abbott, 55; Rice, 15; Bullock, 4; Seelye, 4; Chas. Adams, Jr., 1; Henry L. Pierce, 1; Sanford, 1. Second ballot—Boutwell, 79; Hoar, 77; Abbott, 55; Rice, 15; Seelye, 4; Bullock, 4; J. C. Sanford, 1; whole number, 235; necessary to a choice, 118.

Both Houses adjourned. Joint conventions of both Houses to ballot for Senator will convene in the House to-morrow.

OMAHA, January 16.—But one ballot was had at Lincoln to-day for United States Senator, as follows: Hitchcock, 23; Briggs, 12; Saunders, 11; Crouse, 10; Nye, 3; the rest scattering. Adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow. The Legislature in joint convention consists of 114 members.

DETROIT, January 16. — Hon. T. W. Ferry was to-day re-elected to the United States Senate, receiving the unanimous Republican vote of the Michigan Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, January 16.—Both Houses of the general Assembly balloted for United States Senator, as follows: Senate—A. H. Garland, Democrat 30; T. D. W. Yonlee, Prepublican, 1. House—A. H. Garland, 83; T. D. W. Yonlee, 7; absent, 3.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 16.—The Legislature to-day voted for candidates for United States Senator. The first informal ballot resulted: In the House—Logan, 77; Palmer, 67; Davis, 7; Lathrop, 1. In the Senate—Logan, 20; Palmer, 22; Anderson, 7; Washburne, 1.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Penitentiary Anex Protest.

Mr. MCNEILL presented a remonstrance from J. W. Chalfant, B. F. Jones and others, against the Penitentiary Annex bill.

Bills Reported.

Mr. GILFILLAN reported from the committee favorably the supplement repealing the fourth section of an act incorporating the State Agricultural Society.

By Mr. DAVIES, of the Judiciary Committee, a general supplement to the law of 1839, relating to the election of aldermen and justices.

Shelley's Case.

Mr. GAZZAM read in place an act to abolish the rule in Shelley's case.

Bills Disposed Of.

The bills passed second reading on the calendar are as follows: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 20 and 21.

The following were laid over: Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 16 and 21. Recommitted to General Judiciary, No. 11. Postponed for the present, No. 17. No. 1 amended to include 1,500 copies in Welsh.

Nominations.

The Governor appointed and the Senate confirmed to-day the following Notaries Public: A. V. D. Waterson, Pittsburgh; Lewis R. Lindsay, Allegheny City; Christopher W. Smith, Franklin; Joshua W. Jones, Superintendent of Public Printing for four years.

HOUSE.

The session was occupied endeavoring to fix the order of the day, calling yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn, etc. No business was transacted. K.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1877.

Louisiana Returning Board.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day decided to report that the answer of the Louisiana Returning Board is insufficient, and will recommend that the members of the board be ordered to appear at the bar of the House of Representatives and show cause why they should not be compelled to produce the original papers called for, or else be committed for contempt.

Count of Electoral Votes.

The Senate and House committees on the count of electoral votes held a joint session this afternoon, at which they expected to reach either an agreement or final disagreement. They did not arrive at a conclusion, but made such progress towards one that they adjourned until to-morrow, in the belief that another conference will result in a satisfactory agreement. The members say, however, it is by no means certain that this expectation will be realized; but if to-morrow's session should fail to bring them into harmony on some plan for settling the questions at issue, they will hold no further conference. It is the present understanding that in either event the committees will report to their respective Houses to-morrow. It is intimated that a compromise measure, which has been substantially agreed upon, will prove a surprise to the public, as it embraces features that have not yet been conjectured by persons outside of the committees.

Mutilated Paper Currency.

The Treasury clerks detached to convey funds to San Francisco and return reached here with about five million dollars, of which two and one-half million is gold and the other half is mutilated legal tenders, fractional currency and national bank notes and national bank gold notes. The paper money will be destroyed, the legal tenders and fractional currency be replaced by other legal tenders and silver, and the national bank gold notes placed on account of the reduction of the circulation of banks.

Orton Subpœnaed.

Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been subpœnaed as a member of the Executive Committee in the omnibus subpœnae, which includes all members thereof, to appear before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Attack on Sitting Bull's Camp—The Savages Dispersed and all their Property Captured—Five Sioux Chiefs Killed by Crow Scouts.

CHICAGO, January 16.—The following was received at Military headquarters to-day:

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 16, 1877.

Adjutant General Division of the Missouri:

A dispatch received from Colonel Miles, via Bozman, states that on the 18th of December three companies of the Fifth Infantry, under Lieutenant Frank D. Baldwin, struck Sitting Bull's camp on Red Water, and defeated him with the loss of all the property in the camp and sixty mules and ponies. The Indians escaped with little besides what they had on their persons.

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier General.

NEW YORK, January 16.—A telegram from Tongue river cantonment says that on December 11 five prominent Sioux chiefs approached the post about noon, with a flag of truce. When within a few hundred yards of the post, and before their approach was known to a single officer or soldier of the garrison, they were pounced upon and killed by Crow scouts who belong to the post. Gen. Miles was indignant beyond measure at the bloody tragedy, both on account of its atrocity and by reason of the possible importance of their mission.

Fire at California.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CALIFORNIA, PA., January 16.—The denizens of this village were aroused from their slumbers this morning about three o'clock, by an alarm of fire, which brought out almost all the able bodied material of the town. The fire was found to be at the large double house owned and occupied respectively by W. H. Beazell and Henry Cropp. When discovered, it had gained such headway as to render its extinguishment impossible, and it was totally destroyed. The families, however, succeeded in saving a few of their household effects. The loss will be $3,000, upon which there is a partial insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary, but there is as yet no clue to the dastard. HART.

Heating and Lighting Railroad Cars.

COLUMBUS, O., January 16.—The State Railroad Commissioner to-day sent to the House a communication, in answer to a resolution calling on him for information as to whether the law relative to heating and lighting railroad cars is enforced by him. The communication stated: First, the provisions of sections one and two of the act to protect more effectually the lives of railway passengers from casualties by fire have not been enforced by this office, the act, in prescribing the mode by which forfeitures for violating its provisions shall be received, apparently not contemplating such action by the Commissioner; second, that the attention of the several companies operating lines of railroads in Ohio has been specially called to the provisions of the act named.

Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16.—A San Diego dispatch reports a heavy earthquake forty-five miles southeast of the city about noon on Saturday. The vibrations were from east to west, extending throughout the mountains to the borders of the Giyon valley.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Petition from Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina.

The Case of the Louisiana Returning Board Discussed in the House.

The Folly of the Demands of the Democratic Investigators Exposed.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1877.

SENATE.

Petitions.

The Chair laid before the Senate a petition of lumber men, vessel owners and others of Manistee, Mich., asking an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at that place. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL presented a petition of citizens of Washington, asking that the United States purchase certain squares bordering on the Capitol grounds, for the purpose of enlarging such grounds according to the original plan, and to accommodate the new buildings for the National Library, Supreme Court and National Museum, and further, that one and a half million dollars to be refunded by the Centennial Commission be appropriated for the purchase of such ground and erection of such buildings. Referred.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a petition of D. H. Chamberlain, R. H. Greaves, F. L. Cardoza, R. B. Elliott, Jno. R. Talbot, and others of South Carolina, and said he would not ask to have it read, but moved that it be printed in the *Record*.

Mr. ALCORN objected to anything being printed in the *Record* without being read.

The petition was then read and ordered printed in the *Record*. It sets forth that many of the statements in the petition of Wade Hampton and others, recently presented in the Senate, are untrue. They are calculated to mislead the Senate, and important facts are smothered. The petitioners then review at great length the condition of affairs in South Carolina, and claim that they were legally elected to their various offices.

Silver Dollars.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill authorizing the coining of standard silver dollars, and restoring its legal tender character, without recommendation, and it was placed on the calendar.

In reporting the bill Mr. SHERMAN said the Senate having yesterday extended the time for the Silver Commission to submit its report, the committee did not deem it advisable to pass this bill now. He gave notice that when the bill should be considered he would submit a substitute for it, authorizing the coinage of a silver dollar of the weight of 412¼ grains standard silver, said dollar to be a legal tender to the same extent and for the same purposes as United States notes, and to be issued in redemption of United States notes on demand of the holders, and the United States notes redeemed under this act shall be canceled and be held as part of the sinking fund provided for by existing law, interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed. The second section of the bill authorizes the President to appoint three commissioners to attend and participate in the deliberations of any international convention or conference which may be called by one or more countries for the purpose of adopting a ratio or relative valuation in the gold and silver coinages of the different countries of the world. It was ordered that the substitute be printed.

The War in Turkey.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with public interest, any correspondence with the diplomatic officers of the United States in Turkey, or any information in the possession of the Government in regard to the revolt in the Turkish provinces. Agreed to.

South Carolina.

Mr. PATTERSON submitted a resolution recognizing the Chamberlain Government in South Carolina as the lawful Government of the State, and declaring it should be aided by the United States, to the end that the law may be enforced, &c. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Troops in Petersburg.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. WITHERS called up the message of the President in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by military on election day, and yielded the floor to his colleague (Johnston), who spoke at length on the subject, attacking the President's course.

Mr. WITHERS followed in a speech in the same strain, and then submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to examine whether the construction of the laws touching the elective franchise promulgated by the Attorney General in general orders No. 96, of date September 7th, 1876, be correct, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Senate resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules, revising the rules for the government of the Senate, which were agreed to in Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate. Pending the discussion adjourned.

HOUSE.

Gold and Silver.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to attend an international convention to inquire into the relative value of gold and silver was taken up.

A resolution to permit the committee on the privileges and duties of the House to send for papers and persons and to sit during the sessions of the House was adopted by a vote of yeas 149, nays 70.

The Louisiana Case.

Mr. LYNDE, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report relative to the refusal of Wells, Anderson, Cassanave and Kenner, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, to produce before the Committee on Elections in Louisiana certain papers demanded by said committee. The report concludes with a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody and bring before the bar of the House the above named gentlemen.

Mr. FRYE, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said that when that report was agreed to in the committee there was no Republican present. He denounced its doctrine as monstrous, and said that if it was adopted there was no sovereignty anywhere that was not subject to be called before a House Committee and compelled to produce its original records. He claimed that the Louisiana Returning Board had been organized under and in accordance with the Constitution, and having done the work prescribed for it to do, under the laws, there was no authority which could go behind its return. The only authority the House had was the general condition of the country, the public weal, to inquire whether or not there was such a state of things there as that Congress ought to take notice of. Congress had a right to take cognizance of murder and outrage and barbarism, and such a state of affairs did exist down there. It was produced by the determination on the part of some of the citizens to prevent the other part from voting. Congress can look into that matter, but had no more authority to take these original papers from the archives of the State of Louisiana than the State would have to take original records from the archives at Washington. For State rights there had been one war, and was it possible that men who went into the war for State rights had been so far converted by defeat as to be ready to say to-day that a Congressional committee could take and carry away the archives of a State, of a State Court, or of a State Returning Board? It seemed that nothing was sacred from the Democratic investigating committees. Even to-day a committee of the House was committing the indecency of demanding from the National Committee its whole manner of conducting a national campaign, its whole correspondence, all its telegrams, all its money, collections, &c. He was happy to say, as a member of that committee, that he had advised the putting in of everything, letters, telegrams, &c., for he knew perfectly well that there was nothing in them which would indicate frauds in Louisiana, Florida or South Carolina. He knew that that committee believed that the Republicans had carried those three States honestly and fairly, and that they would be counted for R. B. Hayes, unless the Democrats of those States and of the United States should steal by fraud the votes of those States. [Contemptuous laughter on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] He hoped that the galleries would not help the Democratic side of the House in this debate.

Concerning Campaign Assessments.

Mr. LUTTRELL—I do not think the gentleman has a right to charge the Democratic party with stealing when his Republican committees robbed poor orphans and widows in the departments to carry on the campaign. (Loud applause in the galleries.)

Mr. FRYE—I did not know when I gave the gentleman from California liberty to ask a question, that he wanted to interject a little

Demagogical Stump Speech

that would meet the approval of the galleries on that side.

Mr. LUTTRELL—Do you deny that it is so? You are on the Republican National Committee, and you know that poor widows and orphans of departments were made to pay for the support of the campaign. (Loud calls to order on the Republican side).

Mr. FRYE—There is a committee of members of the House which is investigating that very subject. That committee will find out and answer the gentleman shortly.

Mr. LUTTRELL attempted to make another remark, but was informed by the Speaker that the gentleman from Maine was entitled to the floor. "Well, sir," said Luttrell, "he bull-dozed them." (Laughter.)

Mr. FRYE then declared that the Republican committee had never assessed, demanded or asked contributions from such people as Mr. Luttrell had described. On the contrary, it had sent out a very polite request (contemptuous laughter) to gentlemen who were commissioned by the President and confirmed by the Senate to help to run the campaign.

Mr. LUTTRELL—Was it not understood that every one who declined to pay an assessment should be discharged?

Mr. FRYE—It was not so understood, and there never was a man asked twice for a contribution.

Mr. LUTTRELL—Because if he refused he was discharged.

Mr. FRYE—And there never was a suggestion that anybody should be punished for refusing to make a contribution, and there never was any contribution whatever to the Republican National Committee from Department clerks.

Mr. HASSON argued against the resolution, because it would establish a precedent that a committee of the House could summon the Govenor of a State to bring before it the papers of his office, and could bring that high official before the bar of the House, degrading him by asking him to stand at the bar and answer for contempt. If one State officer could be so treated any other State officer might be. If one State paper could be taken any State paper could be taken, and the archives of a State might be plundered.

Mr. HOOKER wanted to know what was there that surrounded the Returning Board of Louisiana with a sanctity which prevented it from giving to a committee of the House information as to whether there had been an honest vote in that State.

What "The Fathers" Say.

Mr. GARFIELD argued against the resolution, and quoted authorities against the power therein asserted, referring, among other things, to the fact that in 1800, when the fathers were discussing the question of an election contest, they distinctly excluded in a bill which passed one House in one form and another House in another form, the idea that a petition touching the question of how a vote went, inside of a State should be presented or heard. He denied that any prince or patentate, or Legislature or Congress or committee of Congress, could wag its tongue against the act of a State in that regard. He referred to the famous Plaque mines fraud in 1844, by which the vote of Louisiana was given to Polk, and stated that no one then claimed the right to go behind the vote of a State to undo that outrageous and open fraud. He argued that the provisions of the Constitution in regard to the Presidential election were imperative, and left no time or authority for a contest, and he challenged the naming of any statesman who had ever claimed that Congress had the power (within the five limitations mentioned by him) to go inside of a State to look at the vote. If the vote of one State were examined the votes of all the States might be, and thus an election of President might be at any time rendered impossible. He appealed to the Democratic side of the House to pause before it committed this act of assault and destruction on whatever there was of sovereignty in the thirty-eight States of the Union.

The Trip to Louisiana.

Mr. DAVIS (N. C.) asked Mr. Garfield why it was that partisan committees had been sent to three Southern States by President Grant. [Excitement and applause in the galleries and general disorder.]

Mr. GARFIELD—If the galleries will stop their clatter I will answer. The gentlemen who went to Louisiana at the request of the President went there only as invited witnesses, and on our arrival we were asked by a Democratic committee to join them in helping to secure a count of all the votes actually cast. We answered that we were not there to secure anything, but least of all were we there to direct any body in Louisiana to violate the laws of that State. That was their business, not ours.

Mr. DAVIS—By what authority did the President invite them there?

Mr. GARFIELD—If the gentleman needs to know by what authority an American citizen travels anywhere in the United States he will learn the authority by which I, for one, went to Louisiana.

Mr. DAVIS—Why was it that four years ago your party threw out the electoral votes of several States? (Calls to order and increased confusion.)

Democratic "Clacquers" Rebuked.

Mr. HOAR called attention to the disorder, and stated that it was only within the last two months that the practice of interrupting the proceedings by applause on the floor or in the galleries had arisen. He called upon the Speaker, before exciting matters would be presented, to enforce rigidly the rule, and to have it understood that any member who indulges in applause is guilty of disorder, and that if it is attempted in the galleries they shall be cleared.

The Speaker stated that the suggestion was a very proper one, but that it was a mistake to say that the practice had grown up within the last two months. The practice, however, was an evil which the present occupant of the chair had always checked and would continue to check.

Mr. HOAR—I withdraw absolutely the remark that the practice has grown up recently, but we all concur in the desirability of it being stopped.

The Speaker remarked, in justice to the galleries, that sometimes the disorder occured because the example was set on the floor. He would, however, rigidly prevent applause.

The debate then proceeded.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, held that the States had not the sole power to appoint electors. They had power to appoint them under certain restrictions, and it necessarily followed that it devolved on Congress to ascertain whether that power had been executed in accordance with the law. The Constitution placed certain limitations on the States, and not on Congress, as the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) maintained.

Mr. LAWRENCE proceeded to argue against the resolution, and in the course of the discussion he was met with suggestions about interference with State authorities in the Oregon case.

In response to those suggestions Mr. GARFIELD expressed the hope that if there was no right to inquire into that fraud without violating the constitution of Oregon, Mr. Tilden would be counted in. [Ironical laughter on the Democratic side.]

The previous question was then seconded and the resolution went over, until to-morrow.

Legal Disabilities of Women.

Mr. GLOVER, by request, introduced a bill removing the legal disabilities of women. Referred.

Recusant Witnesses.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from E. W. Barnes, the recusant witness, declaring that the answer which he made when last before the bar of the House was made in good faith, and that he was entirely willing to produce the messages demanded if it were in his power, and that he would make every effort to obtain said messages, and asking that he be permitted to make an attempt, promising that if he were unable to do so he should place himself in custody of the sergeant-at-arms.

On motion of Mr. HUNTON the communication was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HUNTON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution permitting Wm. Orton, now in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, to proceed under his charge to New York for the purpose of consulting his physician, and providing that he should return to Washington on Friday. Adopted.

Adjourned.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Gen. Iglesias Defeated by Gen. Diaz.

GALVESTON, January 16.—The *News'* Brownsville special says Gen. Diaz failed to effect a compromise with Iglesias. He attacked the forces of Iglesias on the Guana Iusto, commanded by Gen. Autillon, on the 3d inst., and Autillon was defeated and surrendered his whole army and all his material of war to Gen. Ignacio Martinez. Iglesias has asked to be allowed to retire to private life.

Gen. Quiroga, according to promise, supported Lerdo until November 30. He then surrendered over 5,000 men and a large amount of war material to Gen. Trevins, and retired to his rancho. Under the pretext that he was fomenting trouble he was arrested, tried and condemned, and according to a telegram he was shot on the 12th inst.

CHANDLER'S DISPATCHES.

What He Telegraphed on the Day After Election.

The Stenographic Reporter of the National Republican Committee Before the Investigators.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Gov. McCormick was to-day again before the select committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House in counting the electoral votes. The Governor in answer to questions, testified that he had some knowledge of money having been raised for legitimate purposes of the campaign. There was a joint circular sent forth by the National Republican and Congressional Republican Committees, but the details of the assessment were managed by the latter. Not a dollar came into the hands of the National Republican Committee; did not know of any circular having been issued requiring office-holders to contribute money.

M. A. Clancy, late stenographer of the National Republican Committee, was recalled, and in reply to questions referred to his short hand notes, reading from them the original drafts of telegrams sent to Florida, as follows:

"NEW YORK, November 8, 1876.

"*Gov. Stearns, Tallahassee, Fla.:*

"Grave importance attaches to the electoral vote of your State, and we are waiting your most careful supervision of all the official receiving, counting, returning and canvassing the votes of every locality."

This dispatch was signed by either "Z. Chandler" or "W. E. Chandler."

"NEW YORK, November 6, 1876.

"*Gen. Martin, Tallahassee, Fla.:*

"We are absolutely certain of 185 votes for Hayes. If your State is safe and Tilden is sure of the rest, can you certainly defeat all Democratic attempts by fraud, false counting or bribery to capture it? Answer when sure.

(Signed) "Z. CHANDLER."

A copy of the above dispatch was sent to D. B. Packard, New Orleans, Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, Columbia, S. C., Senator Jno. H. Mitchell, Portland, Oregon, and Geo. C. Gorham, San Francisco.

"NEW YORK, November 8, 1876.

"*Gen. Martin:*

"If your State has gone for Hayes the Democrats will leave nothing undone to take it from us. All may depend on your vigilance. Be on guard everywhere. You must watch and get in and announce the true result from every locality without delay. Spare no pains nor proper expense to carry these points. Keep me advised and telegraph me your exact majority as soon as possible."

This was signed either "Z. Chandler" or "W. E. Chandler," being dictated by the latter. On the 8th of November the following dispatch was addressed to both Senator Conover and Representative Purman:

"See my dispatch to Martin. Use the utmost diligence and vigilance."

The following telegram was sent to Thos. B. Keogh, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of North Carolina, signed and dictated by Wm. E. Chandler:

"NEW YORK, November 8, 1876.

"Two friends of yours leave here at 3 o'clock this P. M. Meet them at the depot at Raleigh."

Another telegram was sent to the same party, as follows:

"Don't give up your State until the remotest returns come in. Hayes is elected by one majority if we have carried Florida, Oregon and Louisiana. Meet your friends at the depot.

(Signed) "C."

On the same day, the 8th of November, a letter was written by Wm. E. Chandler to Thomas B. Keogh, Raleigh, N. C., as follows:

"At this hour of writing it looks as if 185 votes have been given to Hayes, counting in Louisiana, Florida and Oregon, but not North Carolina, and we trust the latter will turn out when the returns are all in to have gone for Hayes. If, however, it has not, and the State is close and there has been intimidation or fraud on the part of the Democrats, we trust that your Republican Governor will not give any certificate to the electors. The Governor of Oregon is a Democrat. While North Carolina is the only close State necessary to the Democrats where we have a Republican Governor, they must not be allowed fairer play in North Carolina than we get in Oregon."

This important and confidential dispatch was signed "W. E. Chandler." The following telegram was addressed to G. C. Gorham, San Francisco, November 8:

"If Oregon is Republican, use the utmost diligence to watch and get in and have announced the vote from every locality. The Democrats will press Grover. Hence the importance of no delay in establishing the result. You had better go to Oregon."

The above was dictated by William E. Chandler, and probably signed by him, though it may have been signed by Z. Chandler. The following telegram was also sent to Gorham on the same day:

"The Democrats are getting desperate. They will stop at nothing to wrest the victory from us. It is important that you go at once to Oregon."

The following telegram was addressed to Attorney General Williams, Washington, D. C., November 8:

"Oregon is reported Republican, and will elect Hayes. Telegraph several citizens of integrity in Oregon to watch and get in and have announced the vote from every locality. We have telegraphed Mitchell. The Democrats will press Grover. Hence the importance of no delay in establishing the result."

Witness could not say whether this telegram was signed by Wm. E. or Z. Chandler. Witness was at Tallahassee on the 12th of November, and addressed to Z. Chandler the following telegram:

"Gov. Stearns and Congressman Purman telegraph from a point in Georgia that the operator at Tallahassee, Fla., maliciously withholds and discloses all dispatches from them, and ask his removal. Sent special message to Orton, who acted promptly. Will you advise to Stearns.

(Signed) M. A. CLANCEY.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

From an inspection of the copies of all telegrams it appears that the only one signed by Z. Chandler was that to Gen. Martin, given together with duplicates of the same to Packard, Chamberlain, Gorham and Mitchell. All the others were signed by Wm. E. Chandler. Mr. Clancey stated that the telegrams and letter which he read from his stenographic notes were the only ones in his book sent by the committee to any person after the election.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

OMAHA, January 16.—The storm of yesterday has been followed by intensely cold weather, the mercury this morning indicating 16 below zero.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16.—Legal proceedings were commenced to-day by the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company against the Richmond Mining Company, owned by English capitalists, to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the encroachment by defendant on the ground of the plaintiff. The amount of ore taken from plaintiff's ground is estimated at two and a half millions of dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—The examination of the affairs of the late Major General Jno. P. Bankson reveals defalcations or discrepancies in his accounts amounting to $150,000. A number of city merchants and brokers are losers in amounts varying from $3,000 to $30,000, but the distillery company of which Gen. Bankson was Secretary and Treasurer will lose nothing.

LONDON, January 16.—A telegram from Paris announces that M. Max Outrey has been appointed Minister of France to the United States.

ATHENS, January 16.—J. Meredith Read, the American Minister, had an audience with the King to-day.

FISHKILL, N. Y., January 16.—The deficiency in the National Bank here amounts to over $100,000, and may reach $130,000. Some of those who made heavy over-drafts were negotiating to-day to pay up. The run on the Savings Bank drew out $30,000. The latter bank is sound.

MEMPHIS, January 16.—During a heavy rainstorm yesterday a fall of small live snakes was noticed in the southern part of the city, thousands of which could be seen to-day. They were from a foot to a foot and a half in length.

BERLIN, January 16.—Princess Marie, a sister of the Empress and wife of Prince Charles of Prussia, is dying.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY.

The Amended Propositions.

PERA, January 16.—The Marquis of Salisbury has had an interview of two hours with the Sultan, who is disposed to accept all the conditions of the amended scheme submitted to the conference.

LONDON, January 16.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that several plenipotentiaries have requested an audience with the Sultan for the purpose of taking leave. The Grand Council of Turkey to decide on the Porte's reply to the last proposals of the powers will meet to-morrow or Thursday.

PREPARATIONS MADE.

Meeting Last Evening of the Republican City Executive Committee—Primaries to Take Place on the 10th Prox., the Conventions on the 13th—No Change to be Made in the Manner of Holding the Primaries.

The meeting of the City Republican Executive Committee held last evening was well attended, both by the members of the committee and the different candidates and their friends.

At exactly half-past seven o'clock Mr. John D. Lambie called the meeting to order and said:

"You all know what is the purpose for which the meeting is called. It is to make preparations for nominations for city officers."

The gentleman then mentioned the uniform success of the party during the last few years, and closed by expressing the hope that the result of the coming election would be as signal a victory as that obtained at the fall elections.

The roll was then called and a majority of the members of the committee responded to their names.

A number of resignations were then read and accepted. The first one acted upon was that of Mr. Henry Metzgar, member for the Thirteenth ward. Mr. J. Melamphy was substituted for him.

Mr. H. R. McClellan, of the Seventeenth ward withdrew, and Mr. C. B. Seely was substituted. In place of T. W. Welsh and Wm. Johnston, of the Twelfth ward, John Stewart and Thomas Rosewell were elected. For P. W. Seibert, of the Eighteenth ward, C. W. Lewis was substituted. For George Nessenthaler, of the Sixteenth ward, M. Floyd was substituted. For J. Martin Shaffer, of the Sixteenth ward, Andrew Hoffman was substituted. For Henry Benz, of the Second ward, Gottlieb Gross was substituted. For James McKee, of the Thirty-fifth ward, James Carrollton was substituted. For Alex. Lloyd, of the Fourteenth ward, C. L. Magee was selected. For John H. Jones, of the Eleventh ward, Wm. Shore was elected.

Mr. C. S. Fetterman then offered the following:

Resolved, That the primary meetings for the selection of delegates to nominate Republican candidates for Mayor, City Treasurer and Controller shall be held on Saturday, February 10, 1877, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M.; that each election district shall elect one delegate to each of the following conventions, viz.:

No. 1—To nominate a candidate for Mayor.

No. 2—To nominate a candidate for City Controller.

No. 3—To nominate a candidate for City Treasurer.

That said conventions shall severally meet at such places as shall hereafter be designated by this committee, on Tuesday, February 13, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M.; that the elections shall be held at the usual places of holding elections in each district by the regular Republican election officers of said district, and that any vacancies in the election boards shall be filled by the remaining officers of the board.

Resolved, That Convention No. 1 shall be called to order by John S. Lambie, Esq.; No. 2, by Geo. B. Chalmers, Esq., and No. 3, by Thos. S. Bigelow.

FAIR PRIMARIES WANTED.

Before a vote was taken on Mr. Fetterman's resolutions, Mr. Jenkin Jones offered the following as a substitute for them:

WHEREAS, Great and general dissatisfaction has heretofore prevailed on account of the manner of holding our primary elections; and

WHEREAS, The great mass of the Republicans of this city of Pittsburgh desire an honest and fair expression of the will and desire of the Republicans of said city at the ensuing Republican primary election; and for the further purpose of allaying unjust and unworthy crimination and recrimination ensuing said primary election; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in each and every precinct in said city of Pittsburgh, the officers holding said primary election shall, if at all possible to do so, use the registered list of Republicans as used at the last general election.

Resolved, That in holding said primary elections, none but Republicans shall be allowed to vote, and that a list of the votes, with the numbered ballots, shall be preserved for reference.

Resolved, That each candidate for the office of Mayor and each candidate for the office of City Treasurer, shall have the privilege of selecting or naming some well known Republican in each precinct to act as supervisor, and to vouch for the fairness and justice of the election.

Mr. Lambie suggested that the resolutions were not a substitute. Mr. Jones then withdrew them as such.

The first resolutions being before the house, a gentleman moved to amend by holding the primaries on the third of February instead of the tenth, and the conventions on the sixth instead of the thirteenth. The amendment was lost.

The resolutions as offered by Mr. Fetterman were then unanimously adopted.

MR. JONES TABLED.

Action on the resolutions of Mr. Jones was then had.

Mr. Fetterman moved to amend by having the four candidates for Mayor select one man, the four candidates for Treasurer select one man, these two to select a third to act as supervisors, instead of the number mentioned in the last resolution.

Mr. Thomas S. Bigelow moved that the resolutions and amendment be laid on the table, thus cutting off debate.

The chair being unable to decide on the first vote on this motion, the yeas and nays were called, each member as he voted to step forward where he could be seen.

Before taking the vote the second time Mr. Fetterman was allowed to withdraw his amendment. The vote was then taken on the resolutions as offered by Mr. Jones.

The vote resulted in fifty-five ayes and eighteen nays, and the resolutions were therefore tabled. There were no rolls of members except one in the book, and only a tally of the vote kept by the clerks. The GAZETTE reporter endeavored to keep a record of the vote, but owing to the difficulty of doing this without a roll, and especially amid frequent interruptions and the confusion attendant thereon, a few names were lost. Following is the result of his record so far as it goes:

Ayes—Messrs. R. C. Elliott, S. M. Fulton, James B. Phillips, Thomps S. Bigelow, John N. Neeb, Thomas H. Thorn, Wm. M. DeCamp, Wm. B. Hersh, Jr., Wm. Flinn, George W. Wilson, George M. Massey, Wm. Shore, James Ingalls, James H. Johnston, David Beck, Samuel Barclay, Joseph W. Lewis, Thomas Rosewell, Thos. Stewart, C. L. Magee, Evan Jones, Richard Perry, Robert Dalzell, Wm. Floyd, Wm. Smith, C. E. North, C. B. Seely, Wm. Sprague, George Bradley, Wm. J. Boyer, James Larimer, David E. Weaver, M. Funk, James Jarrett, James D. Reed, J. H. Jones, E. G. Crehan, J. W. Turney, C. S. Fetterman.

Nayes—Messrs. Richard Jones, H. J. Thomas, John S. Lambie, James Boyd, Samuel Belfore, J. W. Melamphy, Wm. Hosack, F. Bese, Bartley Howard, James McKibbon, R. D. Dalzell, Jenkin Jones, I. C. Cline, Richard Stoffel, Thomas Ralph.

After this vote Mr. C. F. Fetterman offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That this committee representing the Republican voters of Pittsburgh, and speaking in their name, heartily approve of the resolutions upon the pending Presidential complications adopted on the 12th inst. by the Senate of this State. We demand that the provisions of the law and the Constitution which regulate the choice of Presidential electors, and the counting of the electoral vote, shall be faithfully carried out, and that no threats of force and violence to produce a different result, shall be tolerated. We ask for nothing more and can accept nothing less.

Resolved, That we are earnest in the belief that Hayes and Wheeler were honestly and fairly elected in November last, and that in the strong confidence inspired by being in the right, we trust in the agencies provided by law, to see the will of the people, as expressed in the 185 electoral votes, cast for the Republican candidates, shall not be disregarded.

Resolved, That we urgently call upon the three conventions, ordered by this committee, and upon all the Republican primary meetings, for the selection of ward tickets, to see that the candidates selected by them are not only good men, but that they are severally pledged to economy in expenditures, and fidelity in the administration of city affairs, and to reform and retrenchment in every department of the city government. The burdens which have unexpectedly been cast upon the city by the late decisions of the Supreme Court, and the heavy debt under which the city is laboring, demand that the Councils and its officers shall cut off all expenses that can be avoided, curtail the number of city officers wherever practicable, reduce the city expenditures to the lowest possible point, secure at the earliest available day such a funding of the city debt as will reduce the interest thereof materially, and finally to arrange the system of taxation so as to equalize the burden, and render it as light as the circumstances of the city will permit.

It was decided by motion that the gentlemen selected to call the different conventions to order shall select the places of holding the same, and the meeting adjourned

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Bussang vs. Nehren, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $400.

McKnight and wife vs. Cunningham & Ihmsen, reported yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $800.

Singer Manufacturing Co. vs. Straw & Sawtell, on trial.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Alex. Scott to Harvy Darlington. Assignee's account confirmed *nisi*.

Thos. McNulty was appointed Judge of Election of Second District, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

McClaren vs. Kerr, motion to strike off non-suit.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Best, for use, vs. Franzinger.
Moore vs. Barr et al.
Lupton & Co. vs. Trimble et al.
Biber vs. North American Insurance Company.
Brown vs. School District of North Versailles township.
Hague vs. Richardson.
Rineman vs. Patterson.
Kauffman & Bro. vs. Conway.
McAtoos vs. Hukill.
Rynd vs. Herron et al.
Neal & Sons vs. Pittsburgh Gas Company.
Loveridge vs. Bidwell.
Burke vs. Scully.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES EWING AND KIRKPATRICK.

Hare & Son vs. Dean & Patterson, previously reported; verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $208 38.

Blair vs. the City of Allegheny, reported yesterday; juror withdrawn and cause continued.

Hart & Rupers, same vs. Young and same vs. Meirsch, previously reported; jury out.

In the matter of Mary H. Enrick, petition to secure her separate earnings; petition granted.

Chas. Kaufelt vs. the Southside Passenger Railway, action to recover damages for the killing of plaintiff's child; on trial.

Robinson vs. Dilworth, J. M. Caldwell, Esq., appointed master to take testimony and report the facts to the court in the shape of a decree.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Rihn & Weiler vs. Weisenberger.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Patterson.
Miller et al. vs. Saint.
Wilson Brothers vs. the Allegheny Trust Co.
Stewart vs. Washington & Baltimore R. R. Co.
McKissick & White vs. Meredith.
Cunningham vs. Myers, Schoyer & Co.
Cook vs. McClure et al.
McLaughlin vs. Miller & Lyon.
Moeck vs. Reineman et al.
Bost vs. Brisch.
Harrison vs. Kellewine et ux.
Mechling, Prest, vs. Erwin & Co.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Breisenderfer, indicted for larceny on oath of John Wallace. Verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Jas. Shields, indicted for larceny on oath of John Bennett. Verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. Kent indicted for obstructing the execution of a legal process, on oath of S. F. O'Brien. *Nolle pros* allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. George Lippert, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretense. *Nolle pros.* allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Isaac Dryfoos, indicted for larceny by bailee on oath of Alonzo Baldwin. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. James Henry Newby, indicted for larceny on oath of Geo. Hannon, and a charge of aggravated assault and battery on oath of Roger O'Mara. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John Waters,	Barret Rogner,
Rosella Turnbull et al.,	Frank McCabe,
	Nancy Friel,
J. L. Clark,	Joseph Hornstel,
Chas. Grimes,	Frank Kramer,
Thos. McGinnis,	D. P. Hatch,
L. Gilson et al. (2)	John Griffin,
Wm. Hickey,	Christ. Geib,
Winfield McConkey,	Reuben Rogers,
James Quinn et al.	Thos. Gumbert,
R. A. Cameron,	Andrew Jenkins, Jr.,
C. Lnestar et al.	Francis McCall,
	Wm. Quartz.

Legal Notes.

THE presentment of the Grand Jury, published elsewhere, is an evidence of the trouble some men take to display their ignorance.

ADAM JOHN ROTH brought suit in Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday against George Getty to recover damages for slander. He alleges that Getty stated to several parties in Ross township that he, Roth, was a thief. A capias was issued and bail required in the sum of $500.

AN argument was had in the Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, on the exceptions of Darlington to the report of the viewers of the Government site. It is claimed that the Common Pleas Court has no jurisdiction. Messrs. D. T. Watson and Over appeared for the exceptants, and United States District Attorney McCormick, City Attorney Bigelow and Geo. P. Hamilton for the Government. Judge Sterrett held the matter under advisement.

Ladies' Muslin Undergarments

trimmed and made in the best manner at low prices. Our lot chemises and drawers, slightly soiled, at closing out prices.

JOS. HORNE & Co.'s,
Retail Stores,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE WILL OFFER

During the present season unequalled bargains in the following goods:

PLAIN SUITINGS, 12½ CENTS.
PLAIN KNICKERBOCKERS, 15 CENTS.
PLAIN CASHMERES, 20 CENTS.
NEW BROCADES, 25 CENTS.
NEW BROCADES, 30 CENTS.
All new and Popular Colors.

An extra bargain on lot of
ENGLISH BROCADES
At 37½c, former price 62½c.

JUST OPENED!
A large and complete stock of
SHEETINGS
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.

QUILTS,
Honey Comb, Crochet and Marsailles.

TABLE LINEN,
Turkey, Cardinal, Green, Loom and Linen Damasks.

TOWELS,
Hock, Loom, Diel and Damask, Plain and Fancy styles.

We have added to our stock
Hamburg Embroideries.

☞Prices at all times the lowest.

JNO. L. MOORHOUSE
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Globe Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - - $5,000,000
Income, - - - - 1,000,000
Surplus to Policy Holders, over - 800,000

The Reserve Dividend Plan of this Company is acknowledged the best method of insurance for Policy Holders.

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PLINY FREEMAN, President.

J. C. ORR,
General Agt. for Western Pa. and W.Va.
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84 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN ENTIRE NEW LINES OF
FALL and AUTUMN GOODS.
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY,
COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS,
Barred and Country Flannels, Millinery, Straw and Silk Goods, Velvets, Velveteens
Of our own importation.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AT OLD PRICES.
Close cash and short time buyers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

N. O. MOLASSES & SUGAR.
Having reshipped part of our stock by rail, we are now prepared to fill all orders promptly.
Our stock of GROCERIES is full and complete.
Prices close.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
271 Liberty Street.

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NO. 87 MARKET STREET.
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,
Entirely New Stock at Old Prices.
SILKS in all the Newest Shades.
Large Stock of VELVETS, VELVETEENS and PLUSHES, at greatly Reduced Prices.
IRISH POPLINS at 75 cents, worth $1.25.
Large and New Stock of FINE DRESS GOODS.
Also, CASHMERES, ALPACAS, &c., cheaper than any store in the city.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix,
87 MARKET STREET.

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LARGEST STOCK IN PITTSBURGH
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
85 Smithfield Street, Near Diamond Alley.

Wrought Iron Railings and Fences
FOR GARDENS, OFFICES, CEMETERIES, &c.
WIRE WINDOW GUARDS.
LAUDERBACH & CO.,
33 AND 34 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING AND STEAM HEATING.
Repairing promptly attended to on short notice.
EDWARD BOURNE,
No. 45 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

STATEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, for the year ending December 30, 1876 Office, 87 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Penna. Capital............$ 250,000 00

ASSETS.

U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds	$63,000 00	
Premium on same	5,670 00	
— Shares M. & M. Ins. Co. stock	2,800 00	
Bills Receivable	78,703 90	
Mortgages	72,125 00	
Real Estate	44,231 91	
Cash on hand and in banks	24,446 68	
Individual accounts	6,537 59	
Stock due bills	62,800 00	
		360,015 08
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$51,646 07	
Interest	16,500 94	
		68,147 01
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses	$14,418 56	
Commission	2,493 04	
Return Premiums and Reinsurance	2,845 55	
State, City and County Taxes	2,508 13	
Salaries, Advertising and all other Expenses	7,836 60	
Dividends	$40,000 00	
Credited on stock due bills 22,500 00		
Paid cash	17,500 00	
		47,598 78
Losses not yet due		7,492 50
Outstanding Risks		5,108,542 17

n90 J. M. KENNEY, Secretary.

R. H. Gibson & Co.,
Wholesale
AND
RETAIL
Dealers in
BEST
BRANDS
BRILLIANT MILLS.
Family
FLOUR
GRAIN
AND
FEED,
City, Pa.

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136 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds
Musical Instruments,
STRINGS AND SHEET MUSIC.
Also, Sole Agent for the celebrated
GEORGE STECK & CO.'S NEW YORK
PIANOS,
JUBILEE ORGANS
And various other makes of Pianos and Organs.
Pianos and Organs sold on the rental plan, at payments to suit each and every one.
Liberal discount allowed for CASH.
Old Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for new instruments at the highest rates.
f22

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.
Pier, Dannals & Co.,
SELL THEIR
FINE BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER AT
$1.50 PER DOZ., PINTS.
Refunding 70c for the Empty Bottles
The Best Quality of Ale and Porter
For sale to the trade in casks or bottles.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 15, 1877.
NOTICE.
Burglar Proof Safes.
Parties having a good second-hand Burglar Proof Safe for sale, will please send description and price of same, and information as to where it can be seen to
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

R. M. LEONARD,
Lumber Merchant,
173 PENN AVE.
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RAGS! RAGS!
I want all the good cotton and woolen rags I can get, and will pay the highest market price, either in cash or trade.
JAMES HARRISON,
No. 108 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

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29 FIFTH AVENUE.

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FINEST IN THE CITY.
HENRY G. HALE,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
PLOW, CARRIAGE
And Machine Bolts, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Corner Main and Cherry Sts., Allegheny.

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SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.
Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, &c., &c. Office, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, in R. S. Davis & Co.'s Book Store.

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51¼.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 102½.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106¾.

THERE was a rumor yesterday that Turkey accepts the propositions of the Great Powers. If this is true the war is at an end.

THE NICHOLLS people do not regard President GRANT'S letter to General AUGUR as a recognition of the PACKARD government. It is not; but it is a strong hint as to what may come.

DIAZ' forces in Mexico are reported to have completely overcome the forces of both IGLESIAS and LERDO, thus making him *de facto* President without any formidable competitor. An election will probably be ordered as soon as the country is quiet.

COL. PELTON was before the Senate Investigating Committee yesterday, but was suffering from an attack of bad memory. He could not remember the details, even of the $8,000 transaction. The surprise now is that he should want to come before the committee at all.

CHANDLER does not frighten much under the threats of the House committee. He is perfectly willing to submit all his telegrams as Chairman of the Republican National Committee; but matters that relate to Cabinet duties he will not divulge. This is the pith of his declarations.

IT turns out that Senator LOGAN'S chance of re-election is not altogether desperate. The Independents do not take to PALMER, the Democratic candidate, but some of them have nominated a candidate of their own. They are not united, and LOGAN'S friends are now confident of his success.

THE Democrats got in their electoral count resolutions, yesterday, and had them read. They embrace the strongest Democratic view, practically claiming for the House the right to make the count. They are really self-contradictory, and are intended simply to offset the resolutions on the subject that were adopted. Of course, they will soon sleep quietly in death.

THE *Post* imagines that the GAZETTE is run with reference to its wishes, but is never pleased. If we say Harsh; but true things of the Democratic party, we are unchristianly severe. If we speak of the recognition of so much of Southern demands as seems to be founded in justice, we are coming down. Blow hot or cold, we are ever wrong. Does the *Post* really know what it does prefer?

THE action of the City Executive Committee, last evening, in denying the right of candidates to have a man "inside," to see that an honest count is made, shows conclusively that the City Ring depend entirely on the Election Boards to put their candidates through. It is an old saying that "chickens come home to roost," and we predict that the present city election, unless a fair show is given, will produce a larger number of Independent candidates for city offices than has been seen for years.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is in error when it assumes that the opposition to the removal of the Capital of the State to Philadelphia grows out of sectional prejudices. There are higher and better reasons for the opposition. Aside from that of convenience, is the fact that Philadelphia at best exerts an undue influence over legislative action, and were the Capital removed to that city, this influence would be largely increased, owing to the readiness with which it could be brought to bear. The people of the State are much opposed to the transfer.

WE notice in the comments of some of the coal men over their losses, that they declare much of the damage might have been avoided, had the ice been cut away in season. This is in the line of our suggestion that it is possible to provide against such contingencies. This being the case, it is an open question whether the Government could not be induced to grant aid to provide permanent works that will protect the coal fleets from ice. The losses in the recent break up certainly show that the subject is worthy attention.

THE committee on the electoral count, despite rumors to the contrary, have not agreed on a plan, and the prospects do not seem entirely favorable to an agreement. The ideas which come nearest to general acceptance include the calling in of members of the United States Supreme Court as arbitrators, and they protest against being unofficially involved in the affair. They regard it as possible that the case may come before them, in regular form, and they do not wish to be embarrassed by having acted on it unofficially. Hence we doubt if they will consent to serve as proposed.

IT WAS not possible to have a political contest in New Orleans without PINCHBACK coming to the surface in some way. He is thought to be shrewd and sharp, but in his recent movements he has overreached himself. In the Republican Legislature he had the highest vote for United States Senator, and yet for some good reason he managed to hold three Senators away from the sessions, having them in his own house. Ordinarily it would be said that had he permitted them to attend the sessions of the Legislature, thus swelling his vote, he would have increased his chances of success. Taking offence at an attempt of the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and bring them into the Legislature, he and they went promptly over to the NICHOLLS Legislature. The result is the withdrawal of his name, and the end of his Senatorial chances.

WE have a lengthy letter from a well-known citizen and large tax-payer at the East End, correcting us in one of our references in the discussion of the Penn Avenue Act. He shows that the people at the East End did not vote for annexation to the city, but were outvoted by the residents of the old city. Also, that when the bill was pending in the Legislature to complete the annexation, they opposed, and that the arrangement was finally completed, legislatively, by the arrangement whereby rural property was to be assessed only two-thirds of the city rates. He further claims that had the annexation not been made, the large outlay for improvements would not have been made, and thus we should have had no trouble. We judge our correspondent to be correct in his statements. His article is of too great length for publication, and we embody its pith in this brief form. The question that is now with us is, not how we got into the trouble, but how to get out. We have upon us a heavy burthen, and the nicest kind of financiering is essential to ultimate success.

THE lines begin to draw uncomfortably close around GROVER, and it is quite evident that the Oregon case will yet be shown to have been a first class conspiracy. That the $8,000 constituted a bond of sympathy between Oregon and New York, does not admit of doubt. The money has been traced up to PELTON, TILDEN'S confidential man, and came from TILDEN'S bank. A crony of the latter has been brought forward as the surety for the money, but no one need doubt as to who was ultimately responsible, or who developed the scheme to buy up the electoral vote. The committee are just now tapping the Oregon end of the stream, and we have the interesting development that GROVER attempted to bull-doze his Secretary of State into counting out WATTS in the interest of CRONIN. The figures could not be made to work that way, and so the course afterward followed was resolved upon. This shows that GROVER was not the innocent man he has sought to make believe; but that he had determined at the outset to make a break in the Oregon delegation. To bring together the links of these chains is what the committee will soon be at. The interest of the affair grows apace.

THE people of Illinois are agitating in favor of a plan placing the management of all municipal debts under the control of State officials. It is urged on the score of economy and safety. It is claimed that the State can borrow more cheaply than can the cities, and that thus economy will be conserved. Also, that with the accounts of each city kept by State officials, it will lessen the number of city officials, and give the public annual reports that will be more generally circulated and better understood. We notice in this city there is a wide-spread misapprehension as to the amount of our debt. The general impression seems to be that the Penn avenue decision increased our debt to from $18,000,000 to $19,000,000. This is not the case. Under the decision of Judge WHITE, two years or more ago, the Penn avenue bonds were accounted a part of the city debt, in the Controller's report; so that the amount given between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000 is the actual debt, since as well as before the Penn avenue decision. Whether an amendment might be made to the Constitution, by which the State shall assume municipal debts—each city being charged with its interest, and proportion of the sinking fund—is a very important question. If the State can borrow at from one to two per cent. cheaper than the city, the saving, as applied to our debt, would pay the principal in twenty years. It is being strongly and favorably discussed in Illinois, and if good there, may not be bad here.

NEW and important evidence has come to light in South Carolina which proves that admitting the votes of Edgfield and Laurens counties CHAMBERLAIN is elected by nearly 1,000 majority. In the mandamus case of the Democratic candidates against the Republican State officers, declared elected by the Board of State Canvassers, the Supreme Court recently appointed T. M. WILKES, Esq., referee, to ascertain all the facts of the canvass. He was authorized to examine the returns of precinct managers, as certified by the County Canvassers. He has ascertained that there are no precinct returns from Graniteville precinct, Aiken county. The Democratic majority reported there was 786, and it was so counted by the County Canvassers and by the State Board. The Republicans always alleged that it was grossly fraudulent, and that it was made up by repeaters from Augusta. The absence of the poll lists would prevent any verification of this charge, which probably accounts for its non-appearance. He has also received evidence which ought to secure the reception of the so-much disputed Robbins votes. The managers' returns from this precinct of Barnwell county were not included in the county canvass, because they did not reach the Court House in time. It was also alleged that the box was not opened in the proper place. The managers claimed that they were shot at and driven away from the usual place, as were those of the neighboring precinct at Canaan Fair; whereupon a poll was opened between the two points by the regularly sworn managers, and a Republican majority of 1,317 was returned. On their way to the Court House with the box and poll lists, they were attacked and compelled to hide in the swamps until it was too late to reach the Court House. The returns were then dispatched to the Secretary of State. This box was not included in any count by the Board of State Canvassers. It is patent now that it ought to have been counted. It is not known what course the courts will take, but the facts thus developed show conclusively that CHAMBERLAIN is the legally elected Governor.

THE FLOOD.

Shortly after noon yesterday dispatches were received in this city that immense floods were pouring down the Monongahela, Allegheny and Youghiogheny. At Brownsville the water was reported forty-two feet in depth. All the streams tributary to the Allegheny and Monongahela were pouring out floods of water, the result of the heavy rains, the rapid melting of the snows, and the fact that the frozen ground does not absorb the water. If the reports prove correct, we should have here a flood, ranging from twenty-five to thirty feet in depth or more.

The unusual character of the winter, the thick ice, and the sudden break up of the cold, with consequent ice gorges and following floods should freshly inspire the question whether our rivers cannot be prepared for such contingencies? Should they occur once in ten years, and be attended by the destructive force of the present, it will amply repay a large outlay, if thereby safety to property can be secured. It is doubted by some of our river men, whether this is possible. Examples have been given us where large and heavy masses of masonry, that were thought to be firm against anything that could come against them, have been swept off by the ice gorges, as though they were feathers. It is certain, however, that the dams and locks stand; and if nothing else will endure the crash, or permit the ice and floods to pass over it, and move safely away, these do. Hence we have a strong reason why the proposed improvement of the Ohio should be speedily consummated. This will enable coal fleets to move at all times, except when the river is frozen, and thus prevent the accumulation of large stocks of coal at the pools. Thus there would not be at any time the amount of property subject to passing floods, that we now have. This alone would be an act of precaution, that might prove of great value to the coal and river trade. The events of the past few days prove to us, at any rate, that we cannot delay, safely, some measure of relief. It is estimated that the losses, when they shall be finally made up, will prove the recent ice gorge to have been the most destructive we have ever had here. The figures given are mere guesses, but the total, when reliable *data* is finally given, will prove very great. Thus we are severely reminded of the need of some positive action, looking to providing against the recurrence of such calamities. And as the ice swings around into the pools, and destroys boats and property there, it seems as if the only provision that will be at all satisfactory is the permanent improvement of the Ohio, so it may be navigable at all times.

HOPES AND FEARS.

The Presidential count is still in as much doubt and obscurity as ever, and there is a possibility that the two committees to arrange a plan for counting the vote may disagree. So far as there is any knowledge as to their views, it is said that both parties have yielded some of their original claims—the Democrats that the House has the right to reject, and the Senate that its President has the right to make the count, irrespective of either House. Yet it is also understood that there are other differences, and hence much doubt of an ultimate agreement. We are not in a position to estimate the probabilities in this case. Whatever the outcome may be, we have faith in the Senatorial Committee, at least, that it will be generally acceptable to the Republican party. Connected with this question are several other matters, all of which will have their effect in determining the final result. The Congressional Committees, sent to certain contested States, have about completed their work, and their reports will have much influence in enlightening public opinion. The Senate Committees will, we think, present clear reports, well backed by evidence. The House Committees will not be able to offer reports that will materially affect those of the Senate Committees. Louisiana, as we view it, will be the only State the Democrats will seriously contest, and there the weight of testimony will be against them.

Just what the Democracy will do relative to their great gathering at Washington on the 14th of February remains to be seen. If that movement is resolved upon, and the attempt to gather a vast mass of their worst element, secretly armed, to overawe Congress is made, it is entirely certain that Republicans will prepare offsetting measures. One of these they seem to have gotten wind of, judging from the howls of the *Post* and Philadelphia *Times*. They are absolutely wild in their protestations and appeals. The *Times* thinks it bad policy for the Republican party to arouse violent passions. It does not propose to do this. At most, it proposes to be prepared, should the Democracy attempt to carry measures by force, to meet it. If they are peaceful and willing to arrange the matter amicably, on a basis of right, there will be no trouble from the Republican side. But it is time for them to remember that they have been using rifles and shot guns quite freely in connection with the election. So long as their rifle clubs could operate on peaceful Republicans, all was well; but the instant the other side begins to prepare against the continuance of those outrages, then we have a howl. So be it. We fancy, however, that their advice and appeals will not go for much. The Republicans will pursue their own course, without reference to their advice. If all is peaceful we shall have no demonstrations either in the form of laws or otherwise. But if Congress is to be coerced, it means business, in which several will share.

LOVE CHANGED TO HATRED.

The Story of a Woman's Long Delayed, but Remorseless Revenge.

Yesterday afternoon there came in on the Kansas Pacific train a festive appearing cow-boy. His face was smooth and features quite the reverse of masculine. His complexion was fair and eyes were blue. But for his shape and the fair neck which was exposed by the open collar of of the red woolen shirt he wore, he would have been taken for an overgrown youth, whose voice was just changing, and passed for a sure-enough boy. He wasn't a boy, however, but a well-proportioned woman of twenty-two summers, who wore the inevitable high-heeled boots characteristic of the cow-boy. Her tightly fitting pants were stuffed in the boot tops, and an old and much-worn white felt hat, pulled far down on the head, hid in part the straight light brown hair, which had been cut short to deceive.

This woman is a native of Nebraska, having been raised in the vicinity of Omaha. Three years ago she was courted by a young man, who won her affections, and who had promised to marry her. The day for the nuptials had been set and every preparation made for the happy event. A day or two before the marriage was to have taken place the young man very suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, no one knew how or when. A few months after he had so cruelly deserted her she learned from an acquaintance of his that he had gone down toward Texas, on the cattle range, where he was herding stock. Learning this much about him, she started out to find him, not that she desired to become his bride, as her love had turned to hate, but she desired to confront him, tell him of his infamy, and then return to her home. With this view she adopted the costume of a man, or, in other words, donned pantaloons, and started on his trail. Through the wild country she passed, often hearing of but never seeing him. For months and months she has stood upon the prairies, herding cattle, watching and waiting for him. Latterly she has been at work near Clay Centre, in the capacity of a cow boy, riding horseback as reckless and fast as any of the boys. She has sat by the camp fires with them and heard recounted the wild scenes in the life of the cow boy, and never once was suspected of being a woman. A few weeks ago she came up with her faithless lover in the vicinity of Clay Centre. Under some pretext she induced him to ride with her away from the others who were herding, and when out of sight and out of hearing of all others, she drew her revolver and made herself known to him. What she did she refused to tell more than this. She remarked: "I'll bet he won't trifle with another girl's affections. I am satisfied and am going home." She left on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad for Omaha yesterday afternoon, taking the smoking car rather than withstand the gaze of the ladies in the coaches. Her name she refused to give save that of Ed. Brown.—*Kansas City Journal.*

A PRETTY DOMESTIC SCENE.

Spicer's Wrestle With the Collar.

There was a "collar and elbow wrestling match" at the residence of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Seth Spicer, last week, that gentleman having undertaken to fasten a 14½ collar on a 15 shirt band. The first bout was short and sharp. Spicer came up to the dressing glass smiling, fastened two buttons, clutched himself by the back of the neck, and tried to drag the third button hole over his neck stud, when the top of his right thumbnail gave way, he rammed his fist into his clean shirt bosom, trod on the baby's Christmas dog, and smashed the bark out of it, barked his shin against the bureau, and "blasted" the offending furnishing goods earnestly.

Mrs. S. here remarked that he "need not use such dreadful language, with the children in the next room. I never saw a man that had a bit of patience," continued Mrs. Spicer, as she stepped forward to take a hand in the contest. Spicer took one step to the rear, and landed the heel of a heavy No. 10 boot on the toe of his partner's slipper.

"Ouch! Ow!" shrieked the counsellor of patience and good language. "You great, clumsy lummux; you have trodden on my lame toe. No you aren't sorry; I saw you grin in the glass," and Mrs. S. limped out of the arena.

Spicer took a fresh hold, and refreshing himself with the remembrance of the time he lifted eleven hundred and fifty pounds at Windship's, gave a mighty tug, and tore two button holes clean out.

There was murder in Spicer's eye, and perspiration on his forehead, as he went calmly to work on the second piece of neck gear, but a happy thought occurring to him, he seized a boot buttoner and wrenched the refractory linen into its place.

Just as Mrs. S. called from the hall that the carriage had been there for half an hour, and Lash and Drivem always charged for waiting, the rear button gave way, and the triumphant linen rode up into Spicer's back hair. The unhappy man jabbed a big pin into the place of the missing button, and rushed off to enjoy a social party, with a realizing sense all the evening of how those devotees used used to feel who wore a hair shirt, or a spiked collar with the points inward.

THE AMERICAN ABROAD.

"America 'tis of Thee I Sing."

A Good Natured Growl—An Attempt to Account for the Rapidly Growing Unpopularity of Americans Abroad, by Finding Fault with their Behavior.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DECEMBER 23, 1876.

At this season of good feeling I am going to ease my mind by a letter of complaint against some of my own country people, not, of course, with any idea that any of the persons referred to as objectionable could possibly be readers of the GAZETTE, or that they would pay any attention to me if they were; but it may, perhaps, serve to explain to some people why, when traveling abroad in the most quiet and reputable manner, they have sometimes met with coldness and suspicion, and other evidences of dislike. They were simply reaping part of the harvest grown up from the crop of wild oats and other weeds that other and less respectable Americans had sown. For there are a great many people who seem to think that they can do as they please so soon as they get where they are unknown, and who then please to behave in an objectionable manner. We have all noticed this frequently among immigrants at home. Having torn up their roots in one place they often run wild for a time before settling down steadily in another. I remember some years ago the *Freiheits Freund* gave this unsettled feeling among a large element of the population of America as a reason for not wishing the freedom of European Sundays to supplant the grim strictness of a Pittsburgh Sabbath and a very sensible reason it seems to me to be.

Well, a great many Americans when they come abroad let themselves loose from all restraint and show what they would be if they dared when at home. These are the noisy Americans whom one meets every place; the most riotous in every riot, the most unrestrained at every resort of pleasure, the chief patrons of the Mabilles and Cafes Boulevard, the wildest participators in the carnival, the heroes of the greatest numbers of duels in the university towns. Then there is that other numerous class of people, who, indeed, never cease to remember that they are respectable and are something to society; but who, being the chief people, let us say in Mary-janeville, and well known there as the arbiters of etiquette and propriety, come abroad unwilling to see any good thing, and intolerant of all manners and customs which may differ from the Mary janeville code. *They* know what is right and proper and fitting, and the most that can be expected of them is pity for the benighted foreigner whose ways are so different as often to cause shrieks of derisive laughter or groans of pious horror. Now since the better kinds of American travelers go about quietly, attending to the business or pleasure that they have in hand, and never intentionally calling attention to themselves, or interfering with other people, they escape especial notice; but these others are known everywhere as Americans. Is it any wonder, then, that we are unpopular as a nation, and that the stage American, in Germany at least, has become a person dressed in an exaggeration of the latest fashion, who is defiant of all laws, and who is prone to inform the public of the vast inferiority of his present surroundings to the things he is accustomed to at home?

SOME "AMERICANISMS."

I heard, the other day, of the amusing adventures of a party of young Americans who arrived at Bremerhaven on one of the North German Lloyd steamers, and which I tell, not by way of illustrating either of the classes above mentioned, but rather to show how easily carelessness or ignorance of foreign customs may produce a prejudicial impression among foreigners. These young men were of good families and position in different States at home, but when they landed at Bremerhaven they could not speak German and they did not think much any way of the people who were ignorant of the English language. They got into a coupe of a railway car, by themselves, and the train started. In the ceiling of each coupe here there is a lamp with curtains to cover it in case the traveler at night prefers to be without light. These curtains were drawn in this instance and our travelers could not make out what it was. They looked at and discussed the thing until the man from South Carolina said he was going to examine it, and took hold of it for that purpose. Scarcely had he touched it, however, when the engine whistled down brakes, for the station of Burg-Lesum. The South Carolinian dropped as if shot: "My Lord! boys, I've stopped the train." There was a hurried consultation, and a decision that as soon as the train stopped they would "pile out" of that and into another coupe, and then know nothing whatever of the matter. This plan they carried out successfully; but then, seeing other passengers also getting out, and moreover, finding the lamp in their new coupe uncurtained, and so suspecting their mistake, they decided to have something to revive them after their fright. Upon going into the station restaurant the only thing they could ask for was beer, and the bar tender, seeing only two of them, placed two glasses of *Pilsner* on the counter. The stately railway inspector, with his uniform and broad red cap, had also ordered a glass of beer which stood before him, but which he was too fine to be in a hurry about, pausing first to twirl his moustache and look about him at the crowd. Our Americans had also been looking about them, when, hearing a bell ring, they turned in haste to get their beer. Seeing but two glasses the third man was non-plussed for a second, when, seeing another full glass standing before the man who was twirling his moustache, he supposed it had been put there by mistake, and so quietly took it up and drank it before the very eyes of the astonished and indignant inspector. That gentleman remonstrated in excellent German, and so loud that any but a very deaf American ought to have understood him, but unfortunately our man didn't, and only bowed and smiled. This aggravated Mr. Inspector, who made some more loud remarks and finally shook his fist under the culprit's nose. This was the first thing that both parties understood, and the American at once said some very loud and emphatic English, which anyone but a "Dutchman" ought of course to have understood. But the inspector did not, and if the train had not been like time and tide, there would probably have been a fight, but as it was our travelers just caught it and went on to Bremen, feeling greatly injured, while the inspector, no doubt, still thinks that Americans are in the habit of offering insults to unoffending people in the most ruthless manner.

"A THEATRICAL SCENE."

In Bremen of course the travelers tried the old wine in the famous Rathskeller, and then went to the theatre. There they first tried to hang their coats on hooks which long custom had made the special property of certain habitues; and when foiled in that they finally gave their coats to the woman in charge and demanded checks for them. The check system has not been introduced into the Bremen theatre cloak rooms, nor does a single one of the dozen attendants excel in English, so there was a long and loud dispute, which was settled by the travelers seizing their property and carrying it into the theater with them. The seats of the Stadt Theatre here have springs so that the moment you rise the seat flies up against the back and is out of the way, I have seen the same kind of seats in America, but they don't have them much in South Carolina. The young man from that State very carefully pushed his seat down, then letting go and turning about, he quietly sat down on—the floor. Nothing was more natural than that he should abuse the Germans for this mishap, nor could his companions be greatly blamed for laughing aloud. But all the accompanying racket was a little out of place in the midst of a Shakespearean tragedy, and the audience were scarcely to be blamed for disapproving, or for whispering in rather uncomplimentary tones: "Amerikaner!" This is the last of this series of adventures that I have to tell, for the travelers got to laughing so much at the absurdity of hearing Romeo, or Othello, or whichever character it was, talking "Dutch," that they had to leave the theatre, and when I saw them the next day they were just about to start for the interior.

It is not uncommon here to see, just after the arrival of an American steamer, men in American looking clothes, noisily intoxicated, about the streets; these men are often heard proclaiming to the world that they are American citizens. They are usually steerage or second cabin passengers, of German birth, who have been long enough in America to lose the feeling of being watched by the authorities, which seems to me to repress even the drunken man here. They have probably made some money and have come back to visit their old homes and astonish the natives. Apparently in their native villages they are admired as they usually take several others back with them, but in the cities through which they pass they are not loved. The police know them to be rather reckless, the citizens know that they have learned in America to get noisy-drunk and that they are rather in the habit of beginning in railway carriages to abuse Germany in the German language, larded with English words. The unpleasant change in these people from quiet inoffensiveness to noisy obtrusiveness is set down to the debit of America.

TALKING AT THE TABLE.

One other reason why we are not liked is the exceedingly bad habit so many people have of taking it for granted that nobody but themselves understands English. I live at a hotel to which many Americans come when *en route* to or from the steamers, and at the *table d' hote* I frequently hear the most candid criticism, not only of the dishes and cookery, but of the people and their habits. These remarks are often shouted across the table, so that neighbors on either hand can hear them, and as about half the diners are merchants, who speak English fluently, as do nearly all the waiters, it is easy to imagine how much their love for Americans is increased thereby. Take, for instance, a few specimen remarks, such as I have heard:

"Laura, did you ever see such an object in your life as that Dutch woman? I wonder where she bought all that hair?"

"Good heavens! These people will turn to cabbages some day—they don't eat anything else."

"Gracious! Maria, look how that man next you shovels in peas with his knife; no wonder he has such a big mouth. I should think he would cut it from ear to ear."

"There is not a decent looking woman at the table, and as far as their clothes; lands! Did you ever see such guys?"

If the people of whom such remarks are made hear and understand them, it must be only with the greatest difficulty that they can continue to love the neighbor who makes the remarks, as they do themselves. I can say, however, that English people are as prone to behave in this manner as are Americans. In fact, most Anglo-Saxons seem to as firmly believe that no foreigner ever understands English as the French believe that every one ought to understand French.

The English, after the battle of Waterloo had rendered continental travel possible, attained a general reputation for being the richest, most extravagant, most eccentric and most unpleasant of people. For years they held this proud pre-eminence, and twelve years ago I found them still holding it, but since the close of our war, Europe has been overrun with American tourists, and, as far as I can make out, in this respect we have caught up with and distanced the English. That this is entirely due to the doings of tourists is shown, I think, by the fact that of scores of German gentlemen and ladies whom I have met, who have visited America, I have yet to find the first who does not speak in gratifying terms of the country and the people.

THE REMEDY.

That this evil repute should be as quickly lost as acquired I do not doubt. If all respectable people who come abroad would simply behave with the same regard for the proprieties that they would if traveling in America, a great deal would already be accomplished. I suppose it would be Utopian to hope that any great number of people ever could be brought to believe that manners and customs which are not their own manners and customs, can, under any conceivable circumstances, be anything but wrong, if not even wicked. And, of course, there must always remain a certain portion of the traveling public who behave with rudeness and coarseness and vulgarity, simply because they know no better.

After all this fault-finding, however, I will close my letter, and indulge in a little meditation upon the pleasant people I have met, and take comfort in the fact that the most elegant, most refined, most fascinating, most unassuming people I have known abroad have also been among my fellow-countrymen.

W. K.

The Ungrateful Goat.

Saturday three or four boys clubbed together and stole a goat belonging to a man on Park Place. William is noted all through that neighborhood as being a direct descendant of the wickedest goat which ever walked on four legs. He soon gave the thieves to understand that they had better try to steal a buzz-saw in motion, and being unable to handle him, they tied him in an alley behind a block of stores on Grand River avenue. After an hour or so a grocery clerk with red hair and a big heart happened to look out of the back window and discovered William stamping around and shaking with the cold.

"That's a pretty trick, that is," said the clerk, as he opened the door. "Some thief has tied him here to wait for darkness."

His big heart prompted him to advance and untie the poor animal. He walked around him to look for marks of ownership, and was about to take a close view of the goat's ears, when William doubled up like a jack-knife, shot forward, and he knocked that clerk fourteen feet to an inch. It seemed to the clerk, as he lay stretched out in the alley, that enough time passed before he recovered his breath for the Presidential question to be fully settled, the new loans all taken up, St. Patrick's day to arrive and depart, and Christmas, 1877, to arrive, but in reality it was only one minute and thirty-five seconds.

He got up and began heaving barrels at the mild-eyed assassin, and this is how a policeman came to make threats, why a crowd collected, why a clerk swore loudly and roundly, and why a goat walked off on his elbow down the alley, gazing back now and then to see if anybody wanted anything of him.

His One Request.

Brother Gardner, the colored philosopher, got into a row at the market yesterday, and he not only had the worst end of the fight, but was walked to the station.

"Can't dis yere truble be settled for a million dollars?" he anxiously inquired of the Captain.

"No; you will have to be locked up," was the answer.

"Dere is no escape for me, eh?"

"None. Those who enter here must leave all hope behind."

"Well, sah," sighed the aged man, "dere's one favor dat I want to request of you. If dat Jones, who got up the fight, comes down heah to gloat over my misfortunes, as he will, doan' you let him in. It's bad nuff to be kicked in de stummick and hit on de ear without the victorious party comin' down heah, lookin' through de bars an' callin' out, 'Behold de mangled remains of Brudder Gardner!' Just keep dat man away."

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1877. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17. 1877.

New Goods in Every One of Our Popular Departments!

—AT—

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

CLOTH SUITINGS.

New and Seasonable Dress Goods at special low prices.
At 10c, Knickerbocker Suitings, all shades.
At 22c, New English Basket Suitings; good value at 31c.
At 30c, Matalasse Basket Cloth Suitings, worth really 37½c.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

At 12½c, Striped and Plaid seasonable Dress Goods. This line includes many varieties of only new and reasonable styles in dress fabrics, embracing some worth from 20 to 25c.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

At 25 to 50c, we are offering a large and beautiful line of fine Dress Goods, the assortment of which is unusually attractive, containing all the latest choice colorings suitable for the season, and each lot will be found marked at prices much lower than such are usually sold.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A superior advantage having been afforded us, owing to the extremely dull Silk season in New York during November and December, we have obtained a line of BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, at prices lower than those of one year ago, when Silks were lower than ever before known, and to which we respectfully invite an examination.

ALPACAS, CASHMERES.

Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Colored and Fancy Dress Goods, Deep Mourning Goods, &c.
Stock full and complete, and good value for the money on each counter.

SACQUES AND CLOAKS.

A line of Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Sacques, Cloaks and Wraps, at lower prices than usual. We are offering in the above goods special bargains.
Ladies' Beaver Cloth, Basket, Chinchilla and Matalasse Cloth Sacques, from $1.50 each upward, being one-third less than usual prices.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs of all kinds at special low prices.

WHITE GOODS.

Choice and full assortment of White Goods of every description.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Skirts of all kinds at low prices.
At 37½c, Ladies' Woven Merino Underskirts, a special bargain.

CLOTH SACQUINGS.

Beaver, Rough and Matalasse Cloth Sacquings, a full line.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Gents', Youths' and Boys' Ready-made Overcoats and Clothing, in all qualities and latest styles, or made to order at short notice.

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

Also a full and complete stock of Winter Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Arctics, Gum Overshoes, &c., in all grades and qualities.
Gents' and Boys' Hats and Caps, at lowest prices.

LINEN GOODS.

We have just opened a new, large and fine assortment of imported Linen Goods.
At 25c, Heavy Loom Table Linens, slightly imperfect, a special bargain.

TOWELINGS.

A fine line of Domestic and Imported Towels, fine Damask, Knotted Fringe and Initial, of Scotch, Irish and German manufacture.

DAMASK LINENS.

Direct from Dundee, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland, a large and new line fine Loom Damasks, Damask Linens, Madder and Turkey Red Damasks, with Napkins to match, at much less than usual prices.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

A full and very complete stock of Domestic Dry Goods at the very lowest prices.
At 9c, heavy and fine Half Bleached Muslin.
At 9c, a very fine soft finish Shirting Muslin.
At 10c, 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom" Shirting Muslin.

CALICOS, SHEETINGS, &C.

At 5 and 6¼c, best makes Fast Colored Shirting and Dark Calicos.
At 6¼c, 4-4 Dark Chintzes, a special bargain.
At 5c, good heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 12½c, 46 inch Pillow Case Muslins.
At 25c, 10-4 Bleached and 11-4 Unbleached Sheetings.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, &C.

Irish Linens, Family Linens, Shirtings, Checks, Ticks, Ginghams, Sheetings, Quilts, Comforts, Coverlets and Blankets, all fresh and new; extra good value for the money.

UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS.

See our prices for Dress and Unlaundried Shirts.
At 60c, a very fine White Unlaundried Shirt, or $3.50 per one-half dozen.
At 65c, a good 1500 Linen Bosom Unlaundried Shirt, well made, or $3.75 per one-half dozen.
At 85c, the best Unlaundried Shirt at same money ever offered, or $4.50 per one half dozen.
At $1, the Wamsutta (warranted) Unlaundried Shirt, 2100 Linen, 3 ply front and cuffs, or $5.25 per one-half dozen.

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS.

At 62½c, Fine White Dress Shirt, or $3.50 per one-half dozen.
At $1, White Dress Shirts, 1800 Linen Bosom and Cuffs, or $5.20 per one-half dozen.
At $1.25, a lot of fine White Dress Shirts, extra quality, slightly soiled, worth $1.75 or $2.
At $1.50, a lot of few odd sizes White Shirts, very fine, worth $2.25 and $2.75.

FURNISHING GOODS.

All kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at lower prices than usual.

TRIMMED HATS.

A lot of Trimmed Hats at special low prices.

EDGINGS, &C.

From 4c per yard upwards, beautiful line of Hamburg Edgings, &c.

TIES, BOWS, &C.

New Ties, New Bows, New Laces, &c.
4 spools for 19c of Clark's O. N. T. or Ashworth's Best Six-Cord Spool Cotton.

Daily arrivals of New Goods add many attractions to our Popular Departments, while we respectfully invite attention to the "Special Bargains" in each, as a comparison will show our Prices to be a Little Lower than usual, and the Very Best Possible Value in everything now on our counters.

1877.
JANUARY 10th.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
Hamburg
Embroideries!
Best Value Ever Offered.
We have just opened our first importation of
Hamburg
Trimmings
FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON.

The stock is the most complete ever shown in this market. Many of the patterns are entirely new, and the prices are lower than ever known before, ranging from 5 cents per yard up to the finest grades. Attention is also invited to the New Torchon or Smyrna Hand-made Linen Lace. This is a new article, and very durable as a trimming for Ladies' Undergarments.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

BUY THE
EIGHMIE PATENT SHIRT,
Awarded the First Prize at the American Institute, New York Fair, 1875.
THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST
DRESS SHIRT
MADE IN THE WORLD.

This Wonderful Invention gives a Bosom handsome shape and latest style, and is so placed upon the Shirt that it can be worn for a week without a break or wrinkle. Made from 2100 Linen, Wamsutta Muslin, and Bosom Lined with heavy Butcher Linen. Every Bosom warranted to last as long as the shirt. Ask for it and you will get the greatest curiosity. Shirts only $1 25. Bosoms 25, 30, 40 and 50c.
Buy your wife a Patent Lap Board, $1.
Buy Medicated Shirt and Drawers, $1 25.
Buy Abdominal Corset, $2 50.
For sale by
J. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.

MUSIC BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS'
Academies and Seminaries.

The High School Choir, $1, or $9 per dozen, is already a proved and prized book in a multitude of schools and has songs in 2, 3 and 4 parts, by Emerson & Tilden.
Equally good are the older HOUR OF SINGING, $1, by Emerson & Tilden. CHOICE TRIOS, $1, for three Female Voices, by W. S. Tilden, and DREM'S SOLFEGGI, 75 cents, which has exercises in Italian style.

The Encore, 75 cents, or $7.50 per dozen, so successful as a Singing School book, is a practically good class book for High Schools.

The Whippoorwill, 50 cents, by W. O. Perkins, author of Golden Robin, is filled with genial, pleasing songs for Common Schools.

AMERICAN SCHOOL MUSIC READERS, Book I, 35 cents, Book II, 50 cents, Book III, 50 cents, are well made Graded note readers, by Emerson & Tilden.
As collections of cheerful sacred songs, such as now enter so gracefully into School Life, we commend three books of uncommon beauty, our Sabbath School Song Books, RIVER OF LIFE, 35 cents, SHINING RIVER, 35 cents, GOOD NEWS, 35 cents.
Either book mailed, post-free for retail prices.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

C. YEAGER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers,
OFFER TO
WHOLESALE BUYERS
A large and complete stock of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
110 Market St

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 138 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

1877. JANUARY 1877.
Greatly Reduced
RRICES.
MEDIUM AND FINE
Dress Goods!
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks
LATEST STYLES.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT
FINE FURS.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED IN
All the Above Goods.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.,
Nos. 115 & 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of SCHOMAKER & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. SCHOMAKER having sold and transferred his interest in said partnership to his copartners, GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM and OTIS SHEPARD.

WM. SCHOMAKER,
GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM,
OTIS SHEPARD.

Pittsburgh, January 10, 1877.

COPARTNERSHIP

Having purchased the entire interest of WM. SCHOMAKER in the firm of SCHOMAKER & CO., we have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of LANGENHEIM & SHEPARD, and will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY, FLOUR and PROVISION BUSINESS, at the old stand, Nos. 52 and 54 SEVENTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM,
OTIS SHEPARD.
n74

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the style of Bakewell & Marthens, in the Printing and Bookbinding business is this day dissolved by limitation.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JNO. F. MARTHENS.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership in the Printing and Bookbinding business under the firm name of Bakewell, Marthens & Co., at 71 Grant street.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JNO. F. MARTHENS,
THOS. H. BAKEWELL.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877. n14

THE PARTNERSHIP OF A. C. BAKEWELL & CO., heretofore existing between Allan C. Kerr and the firm of Bakewell & Marthens, (consisting of Allan C. Bakewell and John F. Marthens) is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALLAN C. KERR,
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JOHN F. MARTHENS.

January 1, 1877.

The Printers' Supply business heretofore conducted by the firm of A. C. Bakewell & Co., will be continued from this date by the undersigned as partners under the firm name of Allan C. Kerr & Co., at their stand, 75 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
ALLAN C. KERR.

January 1, 1877. n13

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing between R. P. Wallace and J. C. Kirkpatrick, under the firm name of R. P. Wallace & Co., was dissolved December 31, 1876, by mutual consent, J. C. Kirkpatrick retiring.

R. P. WALLACE,
J. C. KIRKPATRICK.

COPARTNERSHIP—I have this day, January 2, 1877, associated with me in the wholesale Glass, Lamp and Oil trade, H. McAfee, Jr., formerly connected with this house, the style of the firm remaining the same, R. P. Wallace & Co. We shall be pleased to see our friends at the old place, 39 Wood street.

R. P. WALLACE.
n12

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of A. & C. DEGELMAN was dissolved January 10th, 1877, by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by ANDREW DEGELMAN, who will pay demands against and collect all bills owing said firm.

C. F. DEGELMAN,
ANDREW DEGELMAN.
n61

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. F. BRETTHOLLE retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by C. F. Kuhlman.

C. F. KUKLMAN,
C. F. BRETTHOLLE.
n68

AMERICAN SOAP WORKS.
A. WILSON & CO.,
45 and 47 Ross street, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Family Soaps & Candles.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for price list.
m42

JANUARY 14, 1877.
B. & B.
NEW GOODS!
FOR EACH DEPARTMENT.

BARGAINS!

2,000 pieces NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS. New Hamburg Insertings. Largest Stock, Lowest Prices and Choicest Styles ever shown, a large proportion of the patterns being entirely new. Prices 5c to $3 per yard. Hamburg Edges at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c, for style, quality and price that are really surprising. New Torchon Laces. New Smyrna Laces. Large invoice of Button Kids at 60c. Alexander, Harris and all the best makes Kid Gloves at reduced prices. New Shirt Fronts. New Unlaundried Shirts, extra quality at low prices. A few cases 4-4 Soft Finish Bleached Muslin at 9½c, equal to Lonsdale. One case 4-4 Bleached Muslin at 11¼c by the piece, equal to Wamsutta. Large lot 4-4 Half-Bleached Muslins at 9½c by the piece.

BARGAINS

In CHOICE DRESS GOODS. Knickerbocker Suitings, Plaid Suitings, Striped Suitings, all at 10c and 12½c. Plain Mohair Alpacas, American Biarritz Cloths, American Cashmeres, all at 20c. Double width Mohair Alpacas at 20c; choice shades. Double width American Colored Cashmeres at 30c. Extra fine all wool French Cashmeres 65c to $1.25. New Black Cashmeres, for finish, quality and price, customers will find the best value without exception in the market. New Stripe Silks, New Colored Silks, New Black Silks. Cloaks! Cloaks! Ladies' Cloaks, Misses' and Children's Cloaks. Having a few low priced medium and Fine Cloaks left from our late favorable purchase (December 29), we will offer the same at prices to suit the purchasers, as we will positively carry none over the season. Flannels, Blankets, Cassimeres and Cloakings at very low prices.

BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE
Public Printing and Binding

In compliance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the Constitution, in relation to the public printing and binding, and the supply of paper therefor," approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1876, I hereby advertise for sealed proposals for executing all the public printing and binding of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the term of four years from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act. All proposals must be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding," and delivered to me on the fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1877, before twelve o'clock M., and said bidder or bidders must accompany his or their proposal with a bond to the Commonwealth, with at least two sufficient sureties, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, conditioned to the acceptance of the contract and faithful performance of the work in the manner provided for in said act if allotted to him or them; said bond must have endorsed thereon or annexed thereto the certificate of the President or additional Law Judge of the district or districts in which such sureties reside, or in case of the absence or other disability of such President and additional Law Judge, then the certificate of the Associate Judges of the county or counties in which such sureties respectively reside, that said bond and sureties are sufficient to secure the Commonwealth to the amount of the penalty thereof; and said bond must contain the further condition, that in case the contract is awarded to the person or persons bidding at his or their bid, and the said person or persons refuse or neglect to accept the same, he or they, with his or their sureties, shall be liable to the Commonwealth for the difference between the amount of such bid and the amount of the bid of the person or persons to whom the printing and binding shall be awarded, after such neglect or refusal, as provided in the third section of said act of the General Assembly. All proposals will be opened, in the presence of those bidding, at my office, in the City of Harrisburg, at twelve o'clock M., of said fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1877, and all the printing and binding publicly allotted to the person or persons who propose to execute the same at the highest rate per centum below the rates fixed by the schedule annexed to the aforesaid act of the General Assembly; but no allotment will be made to any person or persons whose proposal is not accompanied with a bond as required by the provisions of the first section of said act, nor to any person or persons known to be irresponsible. The person or persons to whom the printing and binding is allotted will be required to execute the same in the manner provided by said act of the General Assembly, and must procure good and sufficient materials for executing the printing of the laws, journals, reports, bills, resolutions, messages, and other legislative and executive papers, documents, blanks and miscellaneous printing authorized by law, or that may be ordered by the Legislature, or the Chief Clerk of either branch thereof, or by the executive or any of the departments of the government, and keep the same at the State Capital, and be at all times in readiness to execute the printing proposed in a neat and workmanlike manner, with the utmost dispatch. Blank bonds will be furnished on application to me, and specimen samples as a standard for quality of work which the contractor or contractors will be required to execute can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 8, 1877.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION,
81 Fourth Avenue,
January 12, 1877.

Proposals for Printing 1,500 Copies of the Annual Report of the City Superintendent of Public Schools, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at noon.
Specifications can be examined at this office.

C. A. KEHEW,
Secretary.
ns2

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

DR. WHITTIER
Successfully treats and cures in the shortest possible time SYPHILIS in all its forms. GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS and all forms of NERVOUS DISEASES, SPERMATORRHEA, Night Losses and IMPOTENCY.
Call or address, DR. WHITTIER,
302 Penn avenue.

POLITICAL.

PITTSBURGH.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.
154

Bayard Taylor
SAYS:—"I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy at Media of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is conducted, as well as the deportment of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the latter."
This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. $260 a year for Boarding, Washing, Gas, &c., School Books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Students admitted any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils, combining the advantages of private tutoring and school room drill. Media has 7 churches and a charter which has prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks for 26 years. 10 Instructors, 2 graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium, &c., circular and reference in this city, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard University, A. M.,) Media, Pa.
m57

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON FOUNDRY.
Jas. A. Maxwell, Proprietor.
The manufacture of
IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES
A SPECIALTY.
Also, do a general Foundry business.
Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., Below Point Bridge.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE
WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
311 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

CURES GUARANTEED
For ALL FORMS of Chronic, Venereal and Nervous Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietor is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at office will show, and is acknowledged to be the most successful, as his extensive practice will prove.
Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday from 2 P. M. to 7 P. M.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

NEW STAR HAMS—JUST RECEIVED the first of the new season's curing Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1877. }

River matters were of more interest than direct monetary affairs, yesterday. Indeed, the condition of the river meant money saved or money lost. The effect of the river will soon be seen at our banks, in new demands for ready money to supply the coal lost in the floods. Up to evening yesterday, rumors of heavy floods were current, and many fears of danger and break-up were entertained. The effect on the banks was not perceptible yesterday, in the demand for loans. Rates of discount have been firm, and the lines of the banks have been advantageously filled. From other sources than those named above, applications for bank favors have not been pressing. Collections have been good, and the moderate needs of business men at this season have been mainly satisfied in this way. The counter transactions of the banks were not large, and the aggregate exhibit for the week shows a slight decrease as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The difference, however, being small,—less than 2 per cent.

BANK DIRECTORS' OATHS.

As soon as chosen, at any rate before they can serve, directors of our National banks must take a formal oath of office. The oath signed by the director making it, and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, must be at once sent to the Comptroller of the Currency, who files and preserves it. There are a good many oaths to be taken, first and last, in the course of the business of starting and running a National bank. The founders of the bank must swear to the organization certificate, which they sign at the start. The president and cashier must make oath that the stock has been paid in. The president or cashier must every July make a sworn return of list of shareholders. The president or cashier must swear to every return of the bank's condition, which is made to the Comptroller; to every report of dividends made; to every report of circulation, deposits and capital, upon which report the bank taxes are levied. But notwithstanding all this oath-taking, every little while we hear of banks which have for years been running along in a lame and unlawful condition.

The bank director who can deliberately take the "iron-clad" oath prescribed, and then as deliberately permit his bank to violate the provisions of the bank act must be peculiarly constituted. The Comptroller keeps a full list of all the officers of all the national banks of the United States, and in order to keep this list perfect, the banks are required to send to the Comptroller annually, or whenever any change in officers takes place, the signatures of the President, Vice President, Cashier, and Assistant Cashier, together with the oath of office of the board of directors.

"THE DEBTOR CLASS."

One would suppose, to read and hear the things said about the wrongs perpetrated upon "the debtor class," by financial legislation, completed or contemplated, that there was such a class of men really in existence, whose principal business was to owe money to another class, known as "the creditor class," and that the dividing line between the two was as distinctly drawn as that between the two great political parties. All this is an amusing fiction. There is a "debtor class," or rather a great number of debtors, but there is nothing fixed about it. The man who is a debtor to-day becomes a creditor to-morrow, and possibly a debtor again the next day. In mercantile and manufacturing life men are both debtors and creditors, at the same time, buying goods on credit, and settling them in the same way, the balance of indebtedness being in their favor, and almost as often against them. True, there is a class of debtors to whom this description does not apply, the large corporations, &c., and some individuals, who have borrowed for long terms, but even these are usually creditors, also, to some extent. Any financial legislation which causes sudden and violent changes should always be avoided, because of its tendency to unsettle all kinds of business, to the injury of both debtors and creditors, but men pass from one class to the other so constantly that no special care, other than is necessary for the protection of the entire business community, needs to be bestowed upon "the debtor class."

BANK TAXATION.

We have always held that the burden of taxation falling upon the national banks of the country was no more severe than that resting upon most of the taxable interests of the country. The National Bankers' Association takes a different view of this matter, and is to-day struggling with the difficult problem of how to convince Congress that taxes upon the national banks are particularly oppressing and deserving of immediate and material reduction. Section 5214 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that the national banks shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States one per cent. annually upon the average amount of notes in circulation, and one-half of one per cent. annually upon the average amount of deposits and the average amount of capital stock not invested in United States bonds.

Under this law the United States has collected since the organization of the national system in 1861 nearly 73 millions of dollars. Of this circulation paid 34 millions, deposits about the same, and capital nearly five millions. The entire expenses of collecting these taxes are paid out of the proceeds of the duties assessed on the national banks.—*Boston Com. Bulletin.*

MAINE SAVINGS BANK.

The laws of Maine relative to savings banks will probably be radically revised the present winter. Limits to deposits from any one person will quite likely be set at $2,000. It is proposed to restrict the semi-annual dividends to 2½ per cent. It is expected that the State tax will be set on deposits at one-half of the one per cent. per annum, and that the trustees of each bank will be called upon to set aside every six months one-fourth of one per cent. of the whole amount of deposits, as a reserve fund, till it amounts to five per cent. of the assets.

INTEREST.

There is a feeling among many savings banks that it is far better to reduce the rate of interest on loans, where by so doing the payment of the principal can be assured, rather than to maintain the rate, and compel the surrender of the property to the banks. The unhealthy competition for deposits is at an end, and it will not be surprising if some of the soundest banks shall decide to reduce the rate of interest to both borrowers and depositors, declaring extra dividends to the latter when it can be done consistently with solvency.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	106⅝	5-20's 1868-coupons	118
U. S. 6's 1861, coup	114⅜	10-40's	112
" 1865	109⅞	Currency 6's	122⅛
" 1865 new	110⅛	New 5 per cents	111
5-20's 1867	113⅜	10-40's coupons	113¼

RAILWAYS.

N.Y. Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	6⅞
Erie	9⅜	Union Pacific	59⅞
I. C.	56⅞	Toledo & Wabash	4
C. C. & I. C.		Harlem	138⅜
St. Paul	19	Adams Express	102½
Do. Pref	56⅞	American Express	57½
Lake Shore	54⅜	U. S. Express	55½
Do. Central	48¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84½
Northwestern com	36¼	Quicksilver	15½
Do. Pref	56¾	Fort Wayne	100⅞
Rock Island	101¼	Hannibal & St. Jo	12½
Clev. & Pitts	90	Panama	122
Pacific Mail	23¾	Iron Mountain	12
Western Union Tel.	75	N. J. Central	34
Delaware, L. & W.	75⅛	Del. & Hudson	70⅛

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(S) 47⅛	Con. Trans (B)	29
Reading (B)	18⅜	Empire do. (B)	39
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	139	A. V. R R. 7.30 (B)	103
Oil Creek (A)	8⅜	P. C. & St. L7's (B)	89⅜
Lehigh Valley (A)	49⅛	N. Pacific bonds (A)	—

NEW YORK, January 16, 1877.

Money 5@6; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $394,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $525,000. The clearings were $32,000,000. Sterling 483½@485. Gold opened at 106⅝, fell off to 106½, rose to 107, and closed at 106⅞. The carrying rates were 6½ to 5. The late advance was due to advices from Washington about silver legislation. Silver at London is 57⅛ pence per ounce. Here bar silver is $1.32½ bid greenbacks and $1.24½ bid gold; silver coin $1.24⅞ bid. Governments were strong and higher, with a heavy investment demand. Railroad bonds were generally firm. State securities quiet; Tennessees lower. The stock market was unsettled, fluctuating frequently between strength and weakness. The chief features were a halt in the upward speculation in Western Union and a sharp decline in New Jersey Central, which were covered at the close. Early in the day Western Union advanced to 76⅞, but afterwards fell off to 75⅜ and closed at 75⅞ seller 60. Options were done at a difference of ⅛@⅜ per cent., against ⅜ yesterday. The decline in this stock was attributed by some to sales by the California party, and by others to outside stock brought into the market in consequence of a reduction in rates yesterday. The fact that the New York Central, Erie and Lake Shore roads had not advanced Eastern freights in accord with the other trunk lines had a slight effect against the general market early in the day. New Jersey Central opened at 34½, declined to 32⅞, and closed at 34. Lake Shore advanced ⅛, and Michigan Central fell off ⅛. The transactions were about 100,000 shares, of which 47,000 were Western Union, 10,000 St. Pauls, 14,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Lackawanna, and 11,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 114⅜; 5-20s '65, 109⅞; do. '65 new, 110⅛; do. '67, 113⅜; do. '68, 116; new 5s, 112½; new 4½s, 108⅛; 10-40s, 113; do. coupons, 113¼; currency 6s, 122⅛.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 44; do. new, 43; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104 1-4.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 75⅞; Quicksilver, 15½; do preferred, 20; Pacific Mail, 23¾; Mariposa, 6; do. preferred, 6⅞; Adams Express, 102½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84½; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 56; New York Central, 102; Erie, 9⅜; do. preferred, 17⅛; Harlem, 138⅜; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 48⅞; Panama, 122½; Union Pacific, 59⅞; Lake Shore, 54⅜; Illinois Central, 59½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern common, 36½; do preferred, 56⅞; C. C. C. & I., 37; New Jersey Central, 34; Rock Island, 101½; St. Paul, 19; do. preferred, 51 5 8; Toledo & Wabash, 4; Fort Wayne, 100⅞; Terre Haute, 3½; do. preferred, 14½; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 6⅞; Delaware & Lackawanna, 75½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16½; Missouri Pacific, 101½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burington & Quincy, 17⅞; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12½; Central Pacific, 106⅞; Union Pacific, 103½; Union Pacific land grants, 101⅞; Union Pacific sinking fund, 94⅞.

LONDON, January 16—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £256,000. Consols, 95 5-16; 5-20s '65, 105½; do. '67, 108⅞; new 5s, 109½; 10-40s, 108⅞; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17½.

PARIS, January 16.—Rentes, 106f 22½c.

FRANKFORT, January 16.—U. S. new 5s, 102⅞.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, January 16, 1877. }

The only change of any importance to note is an advance of 25c per bbl on Flour, which continues strong and somewhat excited. Groceries and Provisions in fair demand, although the inquiry for these, as almost everything else, is confined to supplying immediate wants. The leading articles of produce continue quiet and unchanged. The resumption of river navigation will have a favorable influence on most branches of business, as the cost of transportation is much less than by rail.

APPLES—Selling in a jobbing way, from store, at $1a1,75 ₩ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 38a40c ₩ gallon in kegs, and 43a45c in small packages.

BEANS—Are scarce, and firmly held at $2a2.15 per bushel in round lots and $2,25 in a jobbing way.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾a4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6a6½c; choice brush that will work up, 5a5½; choice covers 4½a5c; choice insiding and covers, 4½; inferior and mixed, 4a 4½; crooked, 2½a3, as to color and quality.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice rolls at 23a 25c, with but little call for any other kind.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory is quoted at 14 a14½ to the wholesale trade, and 15a15½c in a jobbing way. "Young Americas" quoted in a jobbing way at 18; "Nutmegs," 17c.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $9a11 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

CIDER—The arrivals continue light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand and prices remain unchanged; $3,50a4,50 per bbl—barrels included.

DRIED PEAS—Owing to the scarcity and high prices of Potatoes and Beans there has been an unusually good demand for Peas, as being the cheapest goods in this line. They are selling freely at $1.50 ₩ bushel in round lots and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no movement worthy of mention in Apples, and they can only be quoted nominal at 4a5c ₩ lb. Some halve Peaches are making their appearance at 12a13c ₩ lb, but moving in small lots only.

DRESSED HOGS—7a8c ₩ lb.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is almost exhausted, and prices are still tending upward; we now quote at 31a37c.

FLOUR—We have to report a continued firm market and an advance of 25c per bbl. It is worthy of notice in this connection that good brands can scarcely be laid down here at the advance. We now quote good brands, of either winter or spring, at $7.50a7,75; ambers, $8a8.25; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8.50a9.50. Rye flour, $4.50a5.

GROCERIES—There is a fair degree of activity in Grocery circles, but still plenty of room for improvement; while the inquiry is chiefly for small lots to supply immediate wants, there is a very fair business in the aggregate. In regard to values we have no change to report.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	13¾	Standard A	11¾a12
Crushed	13¾a	Standard B	11½a11¾
Granulated	12¾a	Standard Ex C.	11¼a11½
Powdered	13 a	N. O.	9½a10½

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	26	Best	29
Prime	25	Second Grade	18
Fair	24	Third Grade	14
Java	32	Java	38

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

Choice	58 a65	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55 a60	Dark	40 a45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	63a65c
Prime new crop N. O.	55a60c
Fair new crop N. O.	55c

GRAIN—There is a steady milling demand for Wheat and prices are still tending upward; we now quote at $1,48a1,50 for fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red; do. amber and white, $1.53a1.55. Millers here are loth to follow the advance, but they must do it otherwise they can get no Wheat. There is no change to note in the Oat market; demand light and prices unchanged; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40c. Ear Corn is in fair demand and firmer; quotable at 54a56c on track, as to quality—sale of one car, to arrive, at 56. Shelled Corn steady at 52a53c, on track, for mixed to prime yellow, with a limited supply in this market. Rye quiet and unchanged at 78a75. Little or nothing doing in Barley.

HAY—With light receipts and an average demand the market is firmer, and loose is selling from country wagons at $15a18 per ton. Baled, on track, $13 a15 for fair to prime timothy.

MILL FEED—Is scarce and higher. Bran, $16 17; Seconds and Shorts, $18a19; Chopped Feed, $20 a22; Middlings, $22a24, as to quality.

ONIONS—There is not much inquiry, but the supply is small and prices are still maintained; $1,50 a1,60 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Lard and Miners both higher and excited. Several changes have taken place within the past week, in sympathy with the advance in all the hog products. Procter & Gamble's double extra, $1a 1.05; W. Alexander & Co do, 90a95; No. 1, 75a83; No. 2, 65a68; White winter miners, 61a63; yellow, 55a57 cents. Carbon quoted at 24½ cents to the wholesale trade, and 1a2c additional in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10a12; do. Turkeys, 11a13, with more inquiry for the former than the latter. Live Chickens, 40a50c per pair.

POTATOES—In fair demand but unchanged; selling at $1.12a1,35 per bushel from store, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—There is only a moderate trade, the abundance of poultry and fresh meats curtailing the consumption, but prices are still maintained. The course of the market during the past 30 or 40 days, has disappointed operators generally, as it was thought prices would rule lower instead of going higher.

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¾
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9	Do. ....Hf bbls	13
B'fast Bacon S. C.	12	Do. ....bkts	13½
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. 3 lb caddies	14½
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	$6½	Do. 5 lb do	14½
Bacon Should'snew	8	Do. 3 lb pails	14½
Short Rib Sides	9⅞	Do. 5 lb do	14½
Clear Sides	10¼	Do. 8 lb do	—
Mess Pork ₩ bbl	$18,50	Pigs feet (half bbls	4 50
Short Cut do	18.50	Do. (kegs)	2 15
		Ham Sausage	9½

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ₩ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¼c per lb; country, 7½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 16.—Flour in fair demand; Minnesota $6,75a8. Corn scarce; mixed and yellow 67a70c. Oats firm; No. 1 white 59a63c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, January 16, 1877. }

The Crude market was steady up until late in the afternoon, when prices declined about 2½c ₩ bbl. United certificates ranged from $3.66 to $3.62½, the latter figure prevailing late in the day; immediate shipment, $3.82½a3.85. There is not much inquiry, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, as the most of the refineries here have been stopped for some time past.

Refined continues much the same as noted from day to day for several weeks past; exporters are still out of the market, and the home trade demand has fallen off somewhat recently. We continue to quote at 24½ by the carload and 1a2c additional in a jobbing way.

Oil Barrels continue very dull and weak; buyers offering $1.30 for city make; sellers asking $1.40.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Duncan	Neahouse & Co.	74
S. Craig	Miller o w	1,067
S. Craig	Empire o w	60
G M Robinson	C H Bertel	79
E. J. Waring	Star o w	148
G M Robinson	Paine, A & Co	158
Total		1,606

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.		Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co Bal.	748
Citizens Oil Co	Do do	678
Total		1,426

Progress of Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says: With quite liberal receipts of hogs—both live and dressed—our packers were enabled to engage quite actively in manufacturing product during the week just closed, and the aggregate returns of the packing are now about 241,000 hogs in excess of the return of one year ago. Prices during the early part of the week ruled 20a25c higher, and product followed temporarily, but as the values of the latter were not maintained the advance in the prices of hogs was lost near the close. The quality of the hogs was somewhat better than during the previous weeks, though there was quite a large number of droves interspersed in the daily receipts. Packers, however, were selecting the better qualities in order to manufacture mess pork and the heavier cuts of meats, for which there was quite an active speculative inquiry. The hogs now arriving are mainly from districts west of this city—the lighter receipts from Eastern roads indicating that the hogs in Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, suitable for packing purposes, have been generally disposed of, and that packers during the balance of the season must depend mainly on Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin for their supply. The fair receipts of hogs at this point are generally regarded as indicating the closing of interior packing points in consequence of the advance in prices at the leading packing centers, and the refusal of packers to follow them, consequently the surplus hogs are now forced here. A few packers are disposed to close their houses here in consequence of the general unsettled feeling in the trade, but the greater part of the packers will continue quite active operations as long as the supply of hogs will warrant them in doing so. The packing in the west to date may be estimated at about 4,050,000 hogs, of which about 2,725,000 may be credited to the six leading cities.

The following table exhibits the returns of the number of hogs packed to date at the points named, as compared with the returns of previous seasons, and the aggregate packing of the season of 1875-6:

Points.	To date. 1877.	To date. 1876.	To date. 1875.	Total. Season 1875-6.
Chicago	1,248,844	1,007,690	1,197,667	1,591,065
Cincinnati	439,867	451,150	423,2?1	563,359
St. Louis	350,000	231,764	345,000	329,895
Milwaukee	200,000	130,000	188,840	181,972
Louisville	206,000	217,018	273,118	223,147
Indianapolis	240,000	243,684	239,780	323,184
Peoria	45,000	35,000	92,000	89,338
Des Moines	60,000	34,000	65,000	42,346
Cedar Rapids	61,981	51,704	40,000	75,968
Sabula	28,000	19,800	21,200	32,355
Quincy	54,000	33,000	45,000	52,239
Kansas City	92,000	55,000	70,000	74,474
Omaha	25,000	......	......	18,025
Coun. Bluffs	24,000	......	......	26,410
Keokuk	35,000	20,500	68,000	29,199
Sioux City	14,000	5,000	......	8,669

Wool in California.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: Twenty years ago the product of wool in this State did not exceed 200,000 lbs a year. This year it will not fall far short of 50,000,000 of greatly superior quality. The exports last year by rail and steamer amounted to 45,000,000 lbs in round numbers, nearly 2,000,000 lbs of which came from Oregon, which State is making rapid strides forward in the wool-growing industry. The quality of next year's crop will be far better than the last, owing to the early rains, which started the young grass early in the fall. Stock of every kind is in good condition at the present time, and unless the winter should be unusually severe the losses will certainly be very small.

Exports of Beef.

There are flattering prospects of another important branch of commerce being rapidly developed between Philadelphia and Liverpool. The American line of steamships has recently fitted up compartments in all its steamers for carrying carcases of beef from this side of the Atlantic to Great Britain, and thus establish a regular traffic for its line. For some time past it has been taking out weekly on an average some 500 carcasses or 2,000 quarters of heavy beef for the English markets. These are from the largest and fattest cattle in the market, and the trade seems destined to increase during the winter months at least.

Corn and Hogs in Illinois.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of the State of Illinois estimated the yield of corn in the State for 1876 at 208,112,910 bushels, against an average yield of 239,808,973 bushels. The number of hogs reported in the State on May 1, 1876, was 2,665,935, against 2,809,969 at the corresponding time in '75 and 3,452,213 at same time in '74. The decrease in the crop in two years is equal to 23 per cent. It is estimated that the farmers of the State have suffered a loss of 17 2-3 ₩ cent of their hogs from cholera.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 16, 1877.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat active, but lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,29¼ cash; $1,30½a1,30¼ February; $1,32¾a1,32½ March; No. 3 $1,16¼; rejected $1a1,01. Corn in fair demand; 44c cash; 44⅝c February; 45c March. Oats quiet; 35¼c cash; 35⅞c February; rejected 27c. Rye quiet at 72½c. Barley dull at 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, $17,30a17,35 cash; $17,50 February; $17,85 March. Lard firm; $11 cash; $11,10a11,12½ February; $11,30a11,32½ March. Bulk meats firm. Dressed hogs quiet and heavy at $7,25a7,50.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

On call board wheat closed at $1,30⅛ February; has sold at $1,29¾ February; $1,32⅝ March. Corn lower; 44¼a44⅜c February. Oats unchanged. Pork lower; $17,47½ February; $17,77½ March. Lard $11,07½ February.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Flour in fair demand; receipts 6,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5,85a5,95; common to good $6,00a6,15; good to choice $6,25 a6,30; white wheat extra $6,35a9,00; extra Ohio $5a8; St. Louis $6,25a9,25. Rye flour and Corn meal unchanged. Wheat steady; receipts 3,500 bushels; rejected spring $1,28; ungraded $1,28a1,45; No. 1 spring $1,50; white Michigan $1,61. Rye: western 84a 86c. Barley steady; No. 1 Canada $1,12. Malt firm; Canada 30c. Corn: demand moderate; receipts 12,000 bush.; mixed unmerchantable new 58½a59c; mixed new no grade 59¼a60c. Oats closed dull; receipts 75,000 bush.; western mixed and State 43a 52c. Hay and Hops firm. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 18½a21¾c, gold. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9⅛a9⅜c; prime 9½c. Molasses and Rice unchanged. Turpentine easier at 47½c. Rosin easier at $2,40a2,45. Eggs: western 35a38c. Pork $17,75a17,80. Beef quiet. Middles quiet and unsettled; long clear western 9 1-4c; city 9⅝c. Lard dull; prime steam $11,37½a11,45. Butter dull; western 14a30c. Cheese quiet and firm at 7a14c. Whisky quiet at $1,15.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, January 16.—Refined petroleum 31¼f.

LIVERPOOL, January 16.—Cotton dull at 6 15-16a7 3-16d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 6,000 American. Breadstuffs firm; receipts in three days 31,000 qrs.; American 25,000. California white wheat average 11s; Club 11s 1da11s 5d; red western spring 10sa 10s 10d; winter 10s 8da11s. Flour 24a26s. Corn 27¾a27½s. Oats 3a3½s. Barley 3½s. Pork 70½s. Refined petroleum 19¼d; spirits 12½d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—Cotton quiet; 12½c. Flour active; family $7a7,25. Wheat dull; red $1,48a1,55. Corn quiet; 43a45c. Oats dull at 34a38c. Rye firm at 82c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $17,50. Lard dull; steam $10,90; kettle $11,75a12. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6⅛c; short rib 8⅝a8 3-4c; short clear 9⅛c. Bacon dull and nominal. Green meats quiet; shoulders $6,25; short ribs $8,25a8,50. Hams 9a10c. Whisky inactive; $1,06. Butter dull and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—Cloverseed $14a15,25. Flour dull; extra $4,75a 5,30; Minnesota family $7a7,50. Corn steady; white 57c; sail 58c. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1,50a1,51; amber $1,52a1,57. Oats fairly active; white 39a43c; mixed 37c. Whisky: western $1,13. Butter less active; New York and Bradford county extras 31a32c; firsts 25a29c; western extra 28a28c; firsts 22a24c. Eggs: supply unequal to demand; 33a35c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—Cotton quiet; middling 12¾. Flour nominal. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall $1,87½. Corn quiet at 40a 40½c. Oats firm at 34¼a34½. Rye dull at 77½c. Barley quiet; choice to fancy northern $1a1,23. Whisky firm; $1,07. Pork firm; $17,25. Lard dull; $10,87½. Bulk meats dull; 6¼a6½a8¾a8⅞a8¾a8⅞c. Bacon dull and nominal.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 16.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1,55; No. 3 $1,45 offered; No. 1 white Michigan $1,48; amber $1,48; No. 3 red $1,32¾. Corn steady; high mixed 45½c; damaged and rejected 44c. Oats firm; No. 2 36½c; Michigan nominally 38c; rejected 31c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 16.—Cotton dull at 12½c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat steady; red $1,40; amber $1,45. Corn steady at 44c. Rye 80c. Oats firm; white 38c; mixed 39c. Pork quiet at $17.00. Bulk meats quiet at 7¼, 8¾a8¾c. Lard dull; 10¾a 10¾c. Whisky quiet at $1,06.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 16.—Flour fair demand. Wheat closed heavy; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,38; No. 2 $1,30¼; No. 3 $1,21. Corn steady; No. 2 44c. Oats firm; No. 34⅜c. Rye quiet; No. 1 74½c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 83c; No. 3 39c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 16.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,900 bales; middlings 12½c; receipts 1,508; shipments 1,400. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 16.—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee club held $1,45; No. 2 red Wabash $1,50. Corn: western mixed 59c.

Petroleum.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, January 16.—The *Derrick* says: The opening price was about $3,65, though few, if any, sales were made below $3,66¼. At that price quite a fair amount of business was done. The feeling then improved, and there was a gradual advance to $3,76⅝, and a few sales were made quietly at $3,71¼. This was the highest point attained during the day. At $3,70 there were numerous sales. In the afternoon there was a quieter feeling, and declined to $3,65, followed by another advance to $3,68⅛, and then declined to $3,65, at which the closing business of the day was done. 15,000 barrels, seller 30, changed hands at $3,60. Shipment has been in a little more demand, though there is hardly anything doing. Prices ranged all the way from $3,75 up to $3,85, and some lots of Union sold at $3,90. A fair quotation for river delivery would be $3,82½a3,85. Sales 62,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, January 16.—Firm; $3,65 for upper.

TIDIOUTE, January 16.—Petroleum very firm and higher; $3,80 asked.

PARKERS, January 16.—Petroleum quiet; United $3,65; nothing doing; shipment $3,80.

NEW YORK, January 16.—The position of this market is essentially as has been quoted for a fortnight. As the market abroad offers no encouragement to shippers, the demand is in abeyance, but there is no pressure to sell, and quotations are not disturbed. We quote New York delivery crude at 15c in bulk and 18c in barrels, city naphtha 14½c in shipping order. Refined in barrels is quoted at 27c for spot; cases at 32@34c; at Philadelphia 27c; at Baltimore 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—Petroleum dull and nominal; S. W. 27c; crude 14½c in bulk and 18c in barrels; cases 31@32c.

CLEVELAND, January 16.—Petroleum steady and in good demand; S. W. 110 test, 27c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 16.—Cattle: no fresh arrivals; no stock received since Monday; to day's western trains abandoned, and nothing shipped from this point since Friday last; uncertainty of shipment has a depressing effect on the sales for the week; about 40 cars to city butchers and adjoining towns at about last week's prices; receipts for the week, Sunday and Monday 4,036. Sheep and lambs: receipts 7,300, against 10,800 last week; no sales. Hogs: receipts 4,350, against 8,100 last week; no sales except to supply a few city butchers; there are now in yards 225 cars of cattle, 75 cars of hogs, 65 cars sheep; fair proportion which is consigned through.

CHICAGO, January 16.—Cattle: receipts 1,000 head; shipments 490; scarce and firm; sales extra choice $5,50, and choice at $4,80; buyers waiting for better shipping weather. Hogs: receipts 6,000 head; market dull and weak for light; firmer for heavy shipping; culls and light smooth $5,45a6,20; fair to extra smooth $6,50a7. Sheep nominal.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—Hogs firm; common $5,25a5,80; fair to good light $5,90 a6,35; packing grades $6,40a6,70; a few select butchers $6,80a6,95.

ST. LOUIS, January 16. — Hogs: firm; common to choice packing $5,75a6,10; fancy butchers $6,15a6,25. Cattle firm; choice to fancy steers $5,25a5,50; good to prime $4,60 a5,00.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 16. — Hogs: quiet; $5,75a6,25; receipts 1,500.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Cotton dull at 13⅛a13 5-16c; futures closed barely steady; January 13 3-16a13 7-32c; February 13 3-32a 13⅜c; March 13 11-32a13⅜c; April 13 9-16c.

CHARLESTON, January 16. — Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝c; net receipts 155 bales; sales 1,000; exports to Great Britain 790.

SAVANNAH, January 16.—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅝c; net receipts 3,709 bales; sales 450, exports coast 349.

GALVESTON, January 16.—Cotton weak and lower; middlings 12½c; net receipts 3,231 bales; sales 1,817; exports channel 4,971; exports to France 1,331; exports coast 3,015.

MOBILE, January 16.—Cotton middlings 12⅛c; net receipts 4,290 bales; sales 750; exports coast 1,400.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Cotton goods are in steady demand and firm. Leading makes of brown sheetings are closely sold up. Amoskeag and bleached shirtings are advanced. Dark prints are in fair request, but medium styles are sluggish. Dress goods are opened by leading agents. Worsted coatings and fancy cassimeres are doing fairly. Foreign goods are quiet.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—15 pkgs tobacco, H Dalmyer; 115 do lard, Walker, D & Co; 47 sks potatoes, Bricker & Son; 1 car do, P Bender; 104 kgs beer, W P Browman; 1 car heading, B D Moore; 1 do hay, J G Miller; 1 do, S B Floyd; 1 do, H Schnelbach; 1 do cooperage, W C & J M Taylor; 2 bbl beans, J H Loh; 29 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 20 bgs rags, J Benedict; 6 doz brooms, J Porterfield; 1 bbl eggs, F Jageman; 2 bxs butter, N J Braden; 33 bbls flour 2 cars flour, Roberts & S; 6 do T C Jenkins; 1 do J H Ortman; 1 do, B H Voskamp; 1 do, J C Brownell; 1 do lard, R Owens; 50 bxs soap, T C Jenkins; 1 do cement, Mills & Co; 1 do oats, J White; 169 bgs do 81 do corn, Fairman & H; 35 cases tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 2 pkgs butter, Steel, T & Co; 16 sks scraps, W Flaccus; 17 sks oats, T J Wallace; 1 pkg butter, H Rea; 4 bgs seed 2 do beans, A Kirkpatrick; 2 bbls d apples, A Wallace; 6 sks bw flour 18 do oats, Heaps Bro; 14 hides, J Callery; 10 doz brooms, W France; 1 car flour, H K Myers, 1 car hay, H J McCracken; 5 bbls d beef, Kramer & Co; 8 cases syrup, D M Jenkins; 4 do, J A Renshaw; 10 bbls liquor, R Anderson; 75 boxes soap, Haworth & D; 80 do, Beymer Bro; 1 car bran, Keil & R; 3 do flour, F W Jenkins; 5 bbls alcohol, Harris & E; 19 do liquor, J O'Connor; 6 do, H W Beaumont; 10 do Getty & Co; 25 do, J Littel; 10 do, J S Finch; 10 cks zinc, J Dunlap; 1 car meat, E H Myers; 1 do wheat, Bennett, S & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—25 bxs soap, J H Ortman; 35 sks e corn, J Marshall; 4 tubs butter 4 bbls poultry, Steel, T & Co; 5 tubs butter, Head, C & Co; 24 sks meal, S Crawford; 1 kg butter, Head & McE; 2 d hogs 1 bbl lard, Voigt M & Co; 100 sks meal, Jenkins Bro; 11 bgs feathers, H H Myers; 6 bxs yeast, Kramer & S; 20 bxs tobacco 24 cads do, Johnson E & E; 2 bxs do, C C Baer; 1 bx soap, J Porterfield; 1 can glycerine, Knox, K & Co; 1 box books, James Horner; 1 case cards, J Thompson; 2 bbls beer, H W Buffum; 4 cases wine, L M Healy; 10 pkgs tobacco, L M Borchardt; 6 do, J W & T Barker; 10 do, J W Taylor; 44 do, 1 bbl butter, Johnson, E & E; 10 do flour, McIntire & B; 10 do, Bingham & E; 2 do d poultry, Shomaker & Co; 7 do tallow, G Kann; 82 do molasses, 3 bxs c goods, 1 do soap, 1 bag rice, Dilworth Bros, 1 car hay, H J McCracken; 1 car stayes, C A Wormcastle; 1 do, C F Eberly.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 14 sks bw flour, C Geyer; 1 pkg butter, Geyer & F; 2 bbls cider, C A Inman, 10 bbls 40 sks flour, J Lockhart, 4 doz brooms, J & D Nicholson; 1 car cooperage, Haller, B & Co; 2 do p lead, Beymer, B & Co; 21 bags grain, Joseph Craig; 1 cask cheese, Henry Lenz; 1 do, G Meyer; 1 do, I Gsech; 1 tub butter, S D Black; 1 car lumber, W Peoples; 3 bxs fish, J L Wyland; 1 roll leather, S Benson; 4 cases candy, M Reiber & Son, 2 do, Beills & P; 14 pkgs p barley, etc, J D Nichouse.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—13 cars o bbls, Lockhart & F; 50 bbls oil, Paine, A & Co; 9 do sunds, P Duff & Son; 29 do, W Hasiage; 7 do butter, O Barnett; 12 do apples, A Bricker & Son; 10 do, Aiken, W & P; 1 box d goods, J Horne & Co; 1 car corn, Laing & McK; 1 do, oats, Fairman & H; 1 sk ware, W Joel; 1 do, A O'Leary; 3 do, L S Layton; 7 bags mdse, T C Jenkins; 1 do, T J Wallace; 2 do, J T Colvin; 2 bxs a b comp, J Henderson; 25 bxs d ptns, A Lyons; 25 bkts cabbage, J Taggert; 6 tres lard, R Owens; 25 do shlds, Walker, D & Co; 2 bxs f fish, W Birch.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—42 cars coal, N Y & G C Co; 32 do, Armstrong, D & Co; 1 do lumber, R & J McFall; 1 do, Hubbard, B & Co; 61 sks oats, Marshall, K & Co; 50 bdls paper, A C Bakewell; 35 sks rye, M Gisal; 1 bbl chestnuts, Knox & O; 1 box mdse, G H Danler; 1 do, Rea, H & Co; 2 do, W B Hays; 1 do, W Corey; 2 do h ware, Biggerstaff; 1 do raisins, E & C Magian.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car oats, Johnson & McF; 1 do rye, 1 do corn, D G Stewart; 3 do, M F Herron; 2 do barley, Houck, McC & Co; 2 do, J Rhodes.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Pgh F & I Co m	1	Byers McC & Co m	2
Total			3

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Lewis O & P o	4	Brown & Ca o	1
Total			5

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Laughlin & C o	5	Lucy Fur o	2
S. B. & Co. o	4	Zug & Co m	1
McConway T & Co p	1	Nimick & Co m	1
Graff B & Co m	13	Isabella Fur o	10
Rees G & W m	1		
Total			38

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Isabella Fur o	9	Lewis O & P m	1
Nimick & Co m	7	Zug & Co m	1
Byers McC & Co m	3	Caughey & H m	1
Rees G & W b	1	J Williams s	1
Jones & L s	1		
Total			29

ARCHITECTS.

BOYD & GAMBLE
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
b65 PITTSBURGH.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE water in the river at this point was 20 feet, and rising at the rate of a foot an hour. The Monongahela was rising rapidly at headwaters, and the prospects at this writing are favorable for 25, perhaps 30 feet. Our dispatches will contain the latest intelligence from other points.

THE Susie Silver's barge Rubicon, lost at Point Pleasant by ice, had 700 barrels of pork and a lot of corn.

THE recent freeze caused ice to float heavily in the Mississippi, all the way to the mouth of Red River.

FULL particulars in regard to the damage done by the ice yesterday, will be found in our local columns.

THE towboats Seven Sons, sunk in the Allegheny, below the Suspension Bridge, will probably be a total loss.

THE C. P. Huntington is having her texas taken off at Vicksburg, preparatory to entering the Yazoo and tributaries.

COTTON, for shipment south by river from Memphis, is scarce, and there is very little on the banks below ready for shipment. The bad weather has prevented hauling and stopped the shippers.

THE fleet of coal boats and barges moored in the Monongahela River, below the Smithfield street bridge, were all carried off yesterday afternoon, and the probability is that they were nearly, if not all, lost.

THE Nashville *American*: Sam Lynch, an old time negro steward, is dead. He has served his last dish and presided over his last 'grub-pile.' For the last few years he had lived in an old tumble down shanty opposite the upper wharf. Before steamboats were introduced upon Western waters he was a cook on barges and keel boats.

PHIL. SCHOEFFER, operator for the Western Union Telegraph Co., whose office has been on the Cincinnati wharf for several years past, where he made hosts of warm friends among steamboatmen by his accomodating manners, died Sunday evening, aged 25 years. He had but recently partially recovered from a long and severe illness.

THE new steamer Golddust, just completed at Jeffersonville, will enter the Louisville and New Orleans trade, commanded by Capt. R. H. Woolfolk. She will carry 1,400 tons, and has a fine cabin. Capt. Woolfolk has not been an active boatman for 2 years, but during that time has been several times Superintendent of the Louisville and Henderson Packet Co.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* (11th) says: Judge Trigg, of the U. S. Court, yesterday confirmed the sale of the Check Line steamers, the parties declining to file a bill of exceptions to the report. We congratulate Captain Darragh and his associates, and wish the new line success. Now, boys, rush for places. The Fannie Tatum arrived last night from New Orleans with a good trip. She will discharge at Glenn's wharfboat, and turn back here, leaving for New Orleans Saturday.

SMITH & SHEPLER,
CELEBRATED
Feed Water Boiler Washer.
PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

This Improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of Supervising Inspectors, in session February, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Whale, Rover, Seven Sons, Maggie Smith, Ironsides, and others.

J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,
Manufacturers,
68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEGAL.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY. This is to give notice that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1877, an alias warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MILTON McCLAIN, of Sharpsburg, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny city, Pa., before NOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1877, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
PITTSBURGH, January 15, 1877. nss

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY. This is to give notice that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1877, an alias warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMPSON W. GRUBBS, of Allegheny city, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Penna., who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny city, Pa., before NOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the 5th of February, A. D. 1877, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 15, 1877. nss

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 1, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—In the matter of the Voluntary Assignment of R. H. PATTERSON. No. 1186 of December Term, 1875. And now, December 9, 1876, the account of Wm. McKee, Assignee, is filed in the above case and the Court order that notice of the same be published once a week for three weeks in the Pittsburgh *Legal Journal* and Pittsburgh DAILY GAZETTE, and that the account will be confirmed absolutely on Jan. 10, 1877, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

[Copy.] B. F. KENNEDY,
m42-w Prothonotary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by deed of general assignment, dated December 22, 1876, JAMES K. MORANGE has assigned all his property to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said James K. Morange will make prompt payment, and all persons holding claims against him will present them for payment to the undersigned at No. 115 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

m83-w GEO. WILSON, Assignee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of THOMAS BRUCE DICKSON, late of the township of Wilkins, county of Allegheny, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment, and all having claims will present them at No. 291 Liberty street.

JAMES E. DICKSON,
196-w Administrator.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. J. LACOCK retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by T. W. IRWIN.

A. J. LACOCK,
T. W. IRWIN.
Allegheny City, Jan. 15, 1877. n86

NOTICE — I HAVE SOLD AND transferred all my stock in the Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company to the Bank.

u81 DOUGALD MUNN.

HARDWARE.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

FRIEDMANN'S
INJECTORS,

FOR
STEAM BOILERS
TAKES THE PREMIUM.

They start promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no movable parts to get out of order.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH PA.

OILS, &c.

STANDARD OIL CO.,
REFINERS OF
PETROLEUM
For Export and Home Consumption.

Illuminating Oils S. W. of 110, 120, 130 and 150 deg; Head Light Oil 175 deg., Benzine, Residuum, etc. General Office,

Corner of Seventh and Duquesne Way.

Home Trade Office and Warehouse,
Duquesne Way, near Ninth Street,
PITTSBURGH.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA
INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1819.

Charter Perpetual. Capital $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.

JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.
(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436 501 62
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1 418,660 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1 330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579 686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted	$ 246,385 59

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,
59 Fourth Avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.

This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager,	James Graham,
L. Walter,	Geo. W. Evans,
W. W. Patrick	Jas. P. Brewer,
G. C. Boyle,	Louis J. Aaron,
J. C. Lappe,	J. C. Fleitner,
Jacob Painter,	J. S. Reymer.
Thomas Mellon,	

C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer. THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH. Incorporated March 1849.
CAPITAL $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer,	Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison,	David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke,	John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans,	John Wilson,
Philip Beymer,	John B. Jackson,

H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JAS. S. McCORD, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr.,	W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey,	Geo. W. Cochran,
Harvey Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays,	James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin,
B. L. Fahnestock,	John F. Robinson.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
F. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, over $10,000,000
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $3,308,834 86
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

PRODUCE! PRODUCE!

NEW BEANS,	SPLIT PEAS,
HOMINY,	GREEN PEAS,
ONIONS,	POTATOES,

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
FOR SALE BY
Watt, Lang & Co.,
331 Liberty Street.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP
Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Grain, Feed, Flour, Hay, Straw, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Anthracite Coal.

357 Liberty St., 154 Fifth Avenue, and cor. 31st St. and A. V. R. R.

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
305 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JUST RECEIVED!
20 cars Western and New York State Barley,
6 cars choice Oats,
4 cars Ear Corn (yellow,)
4 cars Middlings,
5 cars Bran,
3,000 India Bags,
1,000 Cotton Seamless Bags,
For sale by KEIL & RITCHART,
349 Liberty street.

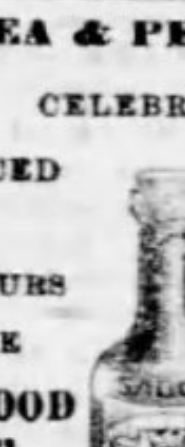
COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
OFFICE and Yard, 567 LIBERTY STREET.
Particular attention given to filling orders for above coal.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."



WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.
Lea & Perrins
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
k56 NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
Iron Bank Block,
corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall,	John M. Murtland,
James Mosgrove,	Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott,	James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech,	Wm. Floyd,
	John Floyd.

Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. fe13:h41

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL $100,00
Incorporated by Legislature.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fawcett,	D. W. C. Carroll,
James H. Hopkins,	Julius Adair,
James Bown,	J. H. Walter,
Madison Bailey,	J. H. Denniston,
George Bingham,	Abram Hayes,
Paul H. Hacke,	James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President,
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President,
M. HUNNINGS, Cashier.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
No. 171 Federal Street
ALLEGHENY.
CAPITAL, ... $200,000.
DIRECTORS.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.

Simon Drum,	D. Macferron,
Geo. D. Riddle,	R. H. Knox,
	R. W. Cartwright.

JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. WHITTIER,
Founder and Proprietor of the
Keystone Dispensary
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.

Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.

Office-hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE.

144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes consequences. Sold at office or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price, in money or postage stamps. Address
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY;
No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

PRIVATE DISEASES. — OFFICE 194 PENN STREET next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y.

PRESCRIPTION. FREE—FOR THE speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE.

A. HARTUPEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
Of any desired size and shape. Also
Every Variety of Tiles,
For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Rollers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.
Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.
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WOODLAND FIRE BRICK CO.,
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Adapted for all purposes.
Steel and Siemen
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A SPECIALTY.
Full assortment of Shapes always on hand.
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KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES—Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

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Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.
PROPRIETORS OF
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and
PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF
IRON AND STEEL,

Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works,

COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.
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Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.
EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
SHEET AND BAR IRON,
Flat Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron. Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge.
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JOHN W. HAY. CHAS. SHINKLE.
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MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY
And Machine Works.
HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER;
Successors to W. J. ANDERSON,
Machinists and Iron Founders.
Grist and Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
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Agents for Defour & Co. Bolting Cloths, and John A. Wafner's Coil Springs for Mill Spindles.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
No. 39 Water Street,
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Industrial Machine Works.
Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,
Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.
Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Chilled, Sand and Homogeneous Steel Rolls.
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
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AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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No. 38 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

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PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
Anderson & Passavant,
SUCCESSORS TO
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
Of every description. Also,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
Corner Ross and First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.
Smith, Sutton & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
REITER, SUTTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL
ALSO,
Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,
ALLEGHENY.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Elliptic and Platform Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First Ave'

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets. Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,
OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET
PITTSBURGH PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1876, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:45 a. m., Philadelphia 3:45 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:16 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:15 p. m., Baltimore 7:55 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:15 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:05 a. m.

FAST LINE daily at 8:06 p. m.; arriving at Harrisburg 3:50 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:35 a. m., Baltimore 7:45 a. m., Washington 9:12 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:01, 5:46, 6:11, 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:46 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOMMODATION 9:21 a. m., 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:41 and 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	12:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	7:51 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily	8:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily	8:26 p. m.
Fast Line daily	11:11 p. m.
Johnstown accommodation	10:26 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 2:41, 5:51, 7:11 and 7:56 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m., 7:11 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., and 11:16 p. m. Sunday 7:56 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 7:11, 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 4:41, 7:31, and 9:21 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:36 a. m. Uniontown Express daily, except Sunday 4:26 p. m.

Trains arrive from Uniontown at 9:36 a. m. and 6:01 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, (city time):

MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler	7:11 a. m.
EXPRESS, connecting for Butler	2:31 p. m.
BUTLER ACCOM., 9:31 a. m. Sunday at	7:46 a. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM	4:56 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACC., 9:16, 11:31 a. m., 6:16, and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday at 12:51 and	9:11 p. m.
SHARPSBURG ACCOM	8:41 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER	3:51 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler	9:58 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler	5:26 p. m.
Butler Ac. 1.06 p. m. On Sunday at 6:56 p. m.	
Freeport Accom	8:06 a. m.
Springdale Accom., 6:51 a. m., 3:51 and 7:16 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 6:41 p. m.	
Sharpsburg Accom	9:51 p. m.
Market Train from Butler	9:01 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 4th, 1876, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Crestline Mail	6:12am	Atlantic Ex	2:42am
Erie & Asht. Ex	7:27am	Wheeling Ex	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	8:32am	Chicago Ex	12:27pm
Chicago Ex	9:12am	Erie & Ash. Ex	2:42pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	1:52pm	Chicago Mail	3:42pm
Pacific Ex	2:12pm	Cleveland Ex	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex	4:17pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex	7:47pm
Erie & War Ex	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	7:57pm
Fast Line	11:42pm	Erie Ex	11:27pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8.47am	Leetsdale Ac	6:42am
Leetsdale Ac	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac	7:27am
Leetsdale Ac	12:07pm	Beaver Falls Ac	8:12am
Sharpsville Ac	1:12pm	Enon Accom	8:47am
Leetsdale Ac	2:37pm	Sharps & War ac	10:12am
Enon Accom	3.37pm	Leetsdale Ac	12:52pm
Leetsdale Ac	5:12pm	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:22pm	Leetsdale Ac	4:22pm
Leetsdale Ac	9:27pm	Leetsdale Ac	7:22pm
Leetsdale Ac	11:22pm	Leetsdale Ac	10:02pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Pacific Express leaves Daily. Fast Line leaves Daily, except Saturday. Chicago Express arrives Daily. Atlantic Express arrives Daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

Pacific Express	8:42am
Fast Line	11:32pm
Steubenville Accommodation	7:17am
Washington Accommodation	9:17am
McDonald's Accommodation	11:02am
Dennison Accommodation	3:52pm
Washington Accommodation	4:52pm
McDonald's Accommodation	6:12pm
Mansfield Accommodation	11:02pm
Sunday Church Train to McDonald	12:47pm
Sunday evening Ch. Train to Mansfield	9:42pm

ARRIVE.

Cincinnati Express	8:02am
Fast Line	7:57pm
McDonald's Accommodation	6:47am
Washington Accommodation	8:22am
Dennison Accommodation	9:42am
McDonald's Accommodation	2:02pm
Washington Accommodation	3:57pm
Steubenville Accommodation	5:32pm
Mansfield Accommodation	7:17pm
Sunday Church Train from McDonald	9:57am

Pacific Express and Fast Line leave daily. Cincinnati Express Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, except Sunday. Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after SUNDAY, JAN. 14th, 1877, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fayette co. Ac	7:10am	McKeesport Ac	6:45am
McKeesport Ac	8:42am	Through Express	7:00am
Through Mail	9:24am	McKeesport Ac	7:40am
McKeesport Ac	11:20am	W. Newton Ac	8:25am
McKeesport Ac	3:20pm	Uniontown Ex	9:40am
Uniontown Ex	3:55pm	McKeesport Ac	12:40pm
McKeesport Ac	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac	5:08pm	Fayette co. Ex	5 33pm
McKeesport Ac	6:20pm	McKeesport Ac	6:05pm
Through Ex	9:45pm	McKeesport Ac	7:20pm
McKeesport Ac	11:05pm	Through Mail	8:20pm
Church Train	12:40pm	Church Train	10:05am
Church Train	9:21pm	Church Train	6:45pm

Through Express daily. Through Mail daily, except Sunday.

Accommodation trains and Fayette Co. express daily except Sunday.

THE MOST DIRECT AND PLEASANT ROUTE TO THE EAST AND SOUTH VIA WASHINGTON CITY.

Through Mail leaving at 9:24 a. m. arrives at Washington 9:10 p. m. Baltimore 10:30 p. m., Richmond 7:05 a. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:25, a m.

Through Express leaving at 9:45 p. m. arrives at Washington 9:45 a. m., Baltimore 11:30 a. m., Richmond 11:30 p. m., Philadelphia 1:15 p. m., New York 5:05 p. m.

QUICK TIME TO MT. PLEASANT, CONNELLSVILLE AND UNIONTOWN.

Leave Pittsburgh 9:24 a. m., arrive at Connellsville 11:16 a. m., Uniontown 11:44 a. m.; Mt. Pleasant 11:47 a. m.

Leave Pittsburgh 3:55 p. m., arrive at Connellsville 6:06 p. m., Uniontown 6:45 p. m., Mt. Pleasant 7:14 p. m.

Pullman Sleeping Coaches on Through Express and Elegant Day Coaches on Through Mail Trains.

Ticket Offices, Corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
L. M. COLE, Genl. Ticket Agent.
R. EVANS, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at the New Depot, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Monon. Mail	9:10am	Pittsburgh Ac.	8:37am
Monon. ac	10:52am	Pittsburgh Ex	10:31am
Monongahela ex	3:05pm	Pittsburgh Ac	1:37pm
Monongahela ac	5:50pm	Pittsburgh Mail	5:00pm

Homestead accommodation leaves Ormsby at 6:00 a. m., returning, leaves Homestead at 6.22 a. m., running to Birmingham.

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10:08 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 2:50 p. m.

All trains from Pittsburgh run through to Monongahela City.

Through connections to and from Brownsville and all intermediate points on the Monongahela river, daily, (except Sunday,) as follows: Leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., connecting to reach Pittsburgh at 10.31 a. m. and 1:37 and 5:20 p. m. Returning, trains leave Pittsburgh at 9:10 a. m., 3:05, 5:50 p. m., connect with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 4:00, 8:45 and 11:00 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, 61 Fourth avenue.

JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.
WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD — On and after MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Arnolds Park Accom	6:50am	Night Express	6:20am
Buffalo Ex	8:15am	Arnolds Park ac	6:40am
S. Works Ac	10:15am	S. Works Ac	8:10am
Freeport Ac	11:40am	Arnolds Park ac	9:55am
Titusville Ex	1:55pm	Emil'ton & Reynoldsville Ac	11:15am
Emil'ton & Reynoldsville Ac	3:30pm	S. Works Ac	1:45pm
Arnolds Park Ac	5:00pm	Titusville Ex	2:35pm
S. Works Ac	6:15pm	Freeport Ac	6:00pm
Night Ex	8:25pm	Arnolds Park ac	7:30pm
Arnolds Park ac	11:10pm	Buffalo Ex	7:58pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:40 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.40 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:05 p. m. Stopping at all stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:15 a. m., arriving at Emlenton 12:25 p. m., returning leaves Emlenton 3:10 p. m., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:15 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connections at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Superintendent.

MAGNOLIA FLOUR—THE FINEST Winter White Wheat Flour on the market in barrels or bags. Also, Patent Process Minnesota Flour, choice, fresh supply received; no charge for cartage.

JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

HOME NEWS.

Rising followed by falling barometer, nearly stationary, followed by rising temperature, with northeast to southeast winds, generally cloudy weather, and occasional light rains are indicated for to-day.

Ferguson Again in Durance.

John Ferguson, re-arrested a few days ago for complicity in the Boggs & Buhl robbery, was released on bail by Judge Stowe, Mr. Shields going his surety. Yesterday the bondsman, becoming uneasy, gave Ferguson up, and Detective Dressler arrested him for the third time. He is now in jail.

A Sensible Award.

We learn that the first and highest premium awarded by the Poultry Association was one of Bissell & Co.'s New Triumph Portable Ranges. In this was exhibited the good sense of those who engineered the Association, as a range of this make is considered the best of the kind manufactured and is worth about $55. No better award could have been made than this really excellent article of household utility. Convenience, cleanliness and economy, and the successful competitor will long have occasion to rejoice at his good fortune.

The Zug Fund.

The committee having charge of the citizens' fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Zug mill explosion has expended $3,254 00, and has still remaining $6,330 04. There having been large sums distributed to the sufferers by independent committees, the citizens' committee have been proceeding very cautiously in the matter of distributions, carefully examining each case before giving aid. Doctors' bills, amounting to $1,483, and undertakers' bills to the amount of $500, are still in the hands of the committee, unpaid. They will not be settled until each bill is strictly examined. The committee proposes to pay money to only the families that are in actual want, and reserve as much as possible for the few serious cases where the injuries to the parties were so severe that some of them will in all probability be maimed for life, and for the benefit of the orphans of some of the victims of the disaster. Immediately after the explosion there were fifty-four names on the books of the committee for aid; now the number is eighteen.

CITY MORTALITY.

Sixty-four Deaths During Last Week.

Dr. Snively reports sixty-four deaths in the city last week, from the following causes:

Measles, 4; scarlet fever, 3; erysipelas, 1; smallpox, 6; cancer of calcua, 1; cancer of stomach, 2; cancer (not specified), 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 5; meningitis, 3; apoplexy, 2; paralysis, 1; infantile convulsions, 3; croup, 4; bronchitis, 2; bronchial catarrh, 3; pneumonia, 5; congestion of lungs, 3, embolism, 1; emphysema, 1; enteritis, 2; dysentery, 1; obstruction of the intestines, 1; old age, 4; debility, 1; drowned, 2; unknown, 2. Total 64.

White—Males, 33; females, 30. Colored—Males, 1.

Married. 18; single, 40; widows, 5.

Of these, 10 were under one year; from 1 to 2 years, 8; from 2 to 5 years, 13; from 5 to 10 years, 5; from 18 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 1; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 6; from 60 to 70 years, 4; from 70 to 80 years, 4; from 80 to 90 years, 3.

HANLON COMES TO THE FORE.

He is Ready to Measure Spruces with Our Champion.

Lovers of aquatics will be gratified at the intelligence which comes from Toronto, to the effect that Hanlon is getting ready to measure himself with our best oarsmen next spring. A dispatch which came over the wires from Toronto last night says: "Edward Hanlon will accept the challenge from Boyd, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to row here in the spring for $2,500 a side, Hanlon allowing $750 for expenses. He also intends putting up a forfeit at once for matches in the spring with Scharn, of Pittsburgh, and Wallace Ross, of New Brunswick."

If Hanlon means what he says, he will have his hands full in the spring, and aquatic sports will receive an impulse that will make the season of 1877 an unusually lively and interesting one.

A CHAPTER OF FATALITIES.

A Little Girl Burned to Death—A Boy Drowned—A Woman Found Dead—Man Killed on the Pan Handle.

A little ten year old daughter of Wm. Beckett, residing at Homewood, was fatally burned yesterday by her clothes catching fire from the grate, in front of which she was standing.

A young son of Mr. Frank Hunnings, draughtsman in the City Engineer's Office, was drowned yesterday forenoon in Girty's run. The boy was coasting and ran over the bank into the stream, which was swollen, and the ice on it weakened by the recent rain. The body has not yet been recovered.

Coroner Thomas held an inquest yesterday on the remains of Rachael Galbraith, who was found dead in her bed at her residence on Thirty-third street, on Monday noon. She had been an invalid for several years, and the jury therefore returned a verdict of death from natural causes. She was forty-one years old, and leaves a husband and a grown-up child.

Coroner Thomas, yesterday afternoon, held an inquest upon the body of John D. Evans, a man who was killed during the day at Walker's Mills, on the Panhandle railroad. The man had been stealing a ride on a coal train and was jostled off, the wheels passing over him and killing him instantly. He was thirty-six years old, and resided at Midway station, Washington county, where he leaves a wife and four small children in destitute circumstances.

THE ARTISTS ASSOCIATION.

Talking About Another Exhibition—Sketches of "Asleep."

Last evening the Artists Association held a regular meeting at the School of Design, President W. W. Charles in the chair. The matter of having another free exhibition was talked of, and it was decided to hold this second exhibition about the first week in May. Several new features will then be introduced, and it is proposed to make the display somewhat more elaborate than at the last exhibition. The subject of holding monthly exhibitions for the benefit of the more immediate friends of the institution, was discussed and favorably acted upon. At these meetings cartoons will be exhibited, each artist having the privilege to make his own selection of a subject. They will be on a somewhat more elaborate scale than those of which the association entertains itself at each weekly meeting.

The subject of the sketches last night was "Asleep" and thirteen artists made contributions to the general fund. The sketches were both humorous and sentimental. Among them was a sketch of "The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood," illustrative of Tennyson's poetic dreamings. Another artist presented a boy sound asleep in a chair, apparently after a hearty meal, as his idea of a genuine "Asleep." A gentleman on his downy couch and closely embraced by Morpheus, while two burglars with dark lantern and villainous knives, eyed him askance, was another penciler's idea of the subject. Another recalled thrilling reminiscences of days of war in a soldier caught asleep at his post. "Asleep" in church and "Asleep" in a railroad car were each portrayed. A feline's idea of asleep was exhibited in a cat, which had its weather eye closed on the side toward a festive mouse, while with the other it kept a look out for a favorable opportunity to scoop in his mouseship. A way worn and weary sentry, tired and cold, "Asleep" along side a snow-bank, was another spirited sketch, with a military halo over it. The sketches generally were thus free, and each told its story. They were examined, laughed over, criticised and commended by the artists freely—an exercise which very pleasantly whiled away the greater part of the evening.

At the next meeting of the association a subject will be selected and the sketches made at the time, off-hand. This will lend additional spice to the meeting, and will serve to bring into instant play the most keenly sharpened wits of the knights of the brush.

Restaurants.

No restaurant ever became famous that did not provide good bread for its patrons, and many of the very best in the country—owe their success to the quality of their bread.

The following restaurants are now using *Marvin's Fancy French Breads*, thereby showing their desire to furnish the best—not the *lowest priced*—as the flour we use cost 50 per cent. more than is put into any other bread in the city, and is kept by very few grocers:

G. Masby, 92 Fifth avenue.
Iron City Club, 118 Smithfield street.
George Beineman, 38 Diamond street.
E. Beineman & Son, 67 Smithfield street.
Reinemans, 127 Wood street.
Pancoasts, corner Penn and Sixth streets.
John Roth, 26 Diamond Square.
Bihiman's, 49 and 51 Diamond street.
St. Nicholas Hotel, corner Grant street and Fourth avenue.
Fourth Avenue Dining Saloon, Fahnestock's Building.
Kittners, 180 Liberty street.
Inghams, 27 Sixth street.
Kolbeckers, 23 Sixth street.
J. B. Youngson, Smithfield near Liberty.

Any omissions in above list will be corrected when advised.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.,
91 and 93 Liberty street, and 18 Fifth ave.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Entire Stock of Winter Goods
At great reduction in prices, preparatory to enlargement of premises.
HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

ANOTHER DAY'S DISASTER.

Havoc by the Youghiogheny Ice Gorge.

An Additional Vast Destruction of Property.

Fleets of Coal Swept Down the Ohio—Six Men in the Grasp of an Angry River—A Loss of $150,000 in Cordage Alone—Full Particulars of Yesterday's Accidents and Incidents.

The extent of the unprecedented destruction which the water and ice have dealt to the coal interests of Pittsburgh especially is daily becoming more apparent, though none of the operators are yet able to accurately state their losses. The rain that fell Monday and Monday night, and which was heavier at the head waters of the Allegheny and Monongahela than here, swelled those rivers until they burst their limits, and yesterday destroyed nearly everything which the ice gorge of Sunday had left untouched or only partially damaged. The rise in the Monongahela was extraordinary, and although it was of course anticipated that a heavy rainfall, together with snow melting under the effects of a warm temperature, would swell the waters, still it was not expected that the rise would be as great as it really was. A dispatch received early yesterday morning from Morganstown stated that during the night the river there had risen twenty-three feet, and was still rising at the rate of two feet an hour. This of course created great anxiety along the wharf, especially among those whose property had escaped the devastation that overtook nearly everything on Sunday, and they at once set about making their property more secure than ever. The general suspense was intensified by the expectation that the Youghiogheny would throw out its ice and add to the danger from high water. Other telegrams from places lower down the river indicated an unusual rise, and predicted a destruction many times greater than that of Sunday, and that not a craft of any kind nor a coal tipple along the river could be saved. This was deemed by many an exaggeration of the aspect of affairs, and it doubtless was to a certain extent, though not wholly, as was subsequently proven during the day, when boats and barges, some wrecked and others untouched and loaded, logs, pilot-houses, tipples and debris of every kind went swiftly floating past the city.

THE YOUGH GORGE BREAKS.

At eleven o'clock news was received that the gorge in the Youghiogheny river had given way and was being rapidly whirled toward the city. It had withstood the warm weather to which the Monongahela ice succumbed, and a general hope was expressed that it would stand firm. But it did not do so. It broke and carried wholesale disaster to everything within its reach, piling up the losses that had been sustained but a day or two before. When the ice, with resistless force, rushed out the mouth of the Youth it swept clear across to the South bank of the broad Monongahela, impelled by the powerful torrent of water that had caused its upheaval. There it struck Mr. Neel's coal tipple, which is just opposite McKeesport, and not only demolished it instantly but even swept away its stone abutments, as well as all the loaded and empty boats and barges there. Mr. Neel's loss in this case is heavy, but the amount it will reach could not be learned. Among other dealers who have tipples in the Yough. river between McKeesport and West Newton are James O'Neill, W. H. Brown, John Perry and N. J. Bigley. Of these it has been ascertained that two of Brown's and O'Neill's tipples are safe, but whether or not the others are, and what the extent of the damage necessarily done to the craft anchored in the river, are yet matters of conjecture. The debouching of the gorge into the Monongahela created the greatest excitement at McKeesport, and the people of that place turned out in force to see the vast masses of ice ploughing their way down the stream. At that point no damage was done, beyond the carrying away of a couple of empty flats. A number of the dealers having property in the Yough cut the ice on Monday night, in anticipation of the break, and got out as much of their property as could be reached, which they anchored at safe localities in the Monongahela river.

FORMING OF THE GORGE.

A special from West Newton says that the gorge formed in the Yough on Saturday night, between Banning's station and Smithson, and broke at two o'clock yesterday morning at a point near Ellrod's, where another gorge formed and threatened great damage. It is at Ellrod's that one of W. H. Brown's saved tipples is located. The other is at Wehrling's landing. The water rose with a rapidity never known before, and the gorged ice at Ellrod's being no longer able to withstand it again gave way and was carried to the Monongahela. The water flooded the engine room of the paper mill of C. P. Markle & Sons, at West Newton, obliging a stoppage of operations, and also the first floor of Moore's distillery, at Moore's station, where also a suspension of work was compelled.

After the gorge had left McKeesport it formed a junction just below Port Perry with the ice out of Turtle Creek, which had also broken up, and carried away the township bridge at Moss Side and a part of the bridge at Brinton's station, endangering also the trestlework of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at that point to such an extent that it was thought advisable to detain trains until the danger was over. Sweeping rapidly on down the Monongahela the gorge reached Pool No. 1, led by a section of dry docks belonging to Capt. John F. Dravo and a raft of lumber belonging to A. C. Leezer, followed by the debris which had been collected on the route. Just below Dam No. 2, a fleet of empty boats, belonging to Messrs. Miller & Co., were swept from their moorings, but the Abe Hays, which had secured two ladened coal boats, made fast to the fleet and attempted to stem the current. The Ben Wood, which is again afloat, came to her rescue, and the two steamers succeeded in landing the whole fleet in safety. The Hays then ran out into the stream to tackle to other floating property, but the ice became so heavy that she was compelled to seek safety at the shore. A number of boats which had been stranded along the banks were floated off and ground to pieces in the ice, and a number of empty barges from Brown's Landing were swept away. One loaded barge, belonging to Wm. Neel, struck the ice breaker at Lock No. 1, and sunk, while others floated safely over and passed the gauntlet of the bridges and the boats moored at the wharf.

PASSING THE CITY.

At a quarter after two o'clock the gorge passed beneath the Smithfield street bridge, and many a river man almost prayed that the old structure might meet the fate which had befallen so much of the river craft. It was somewhat difficult for the unpracticed eye to tell that the gorge had arrived, because the river had been filled all forenoon with shore ice, the remains of Sunday's avalanche, which the swelling river had taken from along both banks, where it had been beached. The thickening of the congealed blocks in the stream was the only indication that the gorge had reached the city, the greater part of it being out of sight under water. Hundreds of persons crowded the bridge, but they did not look upon a particularly imposing scene. A river of ice, mingled with broken boats and barges, lumber, &c., was about all that was presented to view. The extent of the damage cannot be even estimated at this time, if it is ever definitely ascertained. The line of destruction is so extensive that at best only the heaviest losers will be known. The break-up has without doubt been the most destructive which has occurred on our rivers, sweeping away in many cases the accumulations of years of labor and toil.

A WHOLE FLEET CARRIED AWAY.

A fleet of loaded boats and barges moored to the Smithfield street bridge caused a great deal of concern among the spectators. The catastrophe of Sunday had passed it by, and it was generally felt that if it could hold on a few hours longer the gorge would have passed and it would be safe. It was destined to destruction, however, and all the efforts that were put forth to make it secure went for naught. Four men were on the fleet constantly employed in putting out new lines and taking every measure of precaution that suggested itself. The steamer Josh Cook was at the lower end of the fleet, doing all she could in the torrent of ice to keep the coal from being swept away. An hour passed, and the ice seemed to grow thicker and heavier. Finally it became irresistible, and three of the boats parted from the fleet and floated off. An interim of a few minutes and four more followed. The fleet embraced about seventeen barges, coal boats and fuel boats, five of which belonged to Joseph Keeling, five to the Coal Valley Coal Company, and the remainder were divided between Captain Packard, James Lynn & Sons, Michael Duffy and others. The value of the whole lot was at the least estimate $25,000. After the second detachment had broken loose the Josh Cook, unable to longer combat the ice and do effective work in the way of keeping the balance of the fleet intact, left her post and put into her landing at the wharf.

FOUR MEN CARRIED AWAY.

The spectators did not have to wait much longer to see the remaining barges and boats swept away too. About half past four o'clock the immense cables that moored the fleet to a pier of the bridge snapped asunder and slowly the boats moved out into the current, having on board in addition to their freight of coal a still more valuable freight of four human lives. This gave great additional interest to the incident and as the fleet was caught by the current with almost race horse speed toward the Point hundreds of men started on a run from the Monongahela House down the wharf to watch the progress of the boats and see if they would meet with disaster. The men on them, though almost within sound of one's voice, seemed to be as hopelessly beyond the reach of succor as if they had been surrounded on all sides by a hundred miles of floating ice. Their actions didn't indicate any great apprehension of danger on their part. They once attempted apparently to launch their yawl, which would not have lived two minutes in the ice, but they desisted and hauled it up on the "shanty boat," to which they would cling after the parting of the fleet. A "shanty boat" is so called because it contains a little cabin and a stove. A great deal of sympathy was expended on the men by the spectators, but those who follow the river for a living expressed no fears and were confident that they would get off safely at some point below, though how it was possible for them to do so in such a sea of ice seemed a mystery. As fast as his legs could carry him our reporter ran to the new Point bridge, but when he got there the shipwrecked men were nearly half a mile down the Ohio and swiftly going out of sight. The men were Harry Cloud, Billy Wilson, Ed. Scharff and one other whose name could not be learned.

SINKING OF THE FLEET.

In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes after the accident the steamer Charley McDonald started after the men and boats, and from a person who was on board the vessel our reporter learned last night that a portion of the fleet struck at the head of Brunot's Island. A coal boat and three barges, the latter supposed to belong to Joseph Keeling, sunk at that place and on top of them a fuel boat and a barge caught and anchored. The balance of the fleet passed on down the river except a fuel boat which the McDonald caught and landed en Merriman's Island, below Brunot's. Nothing was seen of the four men nor of the "shanty boat" on which they had taken refuge, but the gentleman with whom our reporter conversed said that he thought the boat had passed to the left of the island, and that the men had succeeded in escaping to it. It was only surmise with him, however, though he contended that it was reasonable. A person living in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, is reported to have said that he saw the men escape to the island by means of their yawl. If that is so, they are all right, as a Mr. Jones lives on the island, and they could spend the night with him. It was impossible to get to the mainland any time last night. The Charley McDonald is still below, but will likely get back again this morning if the ice quits running. Her wheel was almost worn to pieces chasing that fleet.

A LUCKY BARGE.

Mr. Joseph Walton is considered by his fellow operators as rather fortunate in having escaped as well as he has done so far. He told the writer yesterday afternoon about a very lucky barge of his that may be yet floating down the Ohio. When Sunday morning's gorge swooped down the Monongahela it caught a number of his barges at his landing just below Six Mile ferry. One of them passed over the dam safely, sustaining no injury. It went under the Smithfield street bridge without striking a pier, moved out into the Ohio and steered down the current as accurately as though equipped with a rudder and guided by a pilot. The bridge at Steubenville proved no obstruction to its course, and the last word Mr. Walton had from it was that it had safely passed the Bellaire bridge and was heading steadily for Cincinnati, with every prospect of reaching that port uninjured. It has only one more bridge, that at Parkersburg, to pass, and Mr. Walton says that if it brings up safely at Cincinnati, where he intended it should be sent to, his loss will be diminished by just its value.

Information was received about nine o'clock last night that a fleet consisting of sixteen boats, three barges and four flats, all loaded, and a number of empties, belonging to Mr. Walton, and anchored at Six Mile ferry, in Pool No. 1, was in danger. Yesterday afternoon a telegram was received by Mr. Walton stating that everything is secure at his works at West Elizabeth, and that wire lines have been attached to posts and back to the tipples at the lower road.

SAFE AT CAIRO.

A dispatch received yesterday evening announced that the steamer Dick Fulton and tow were safe at Cairo, and would leave for St. Louis as soon as the ice thins out so she can travel with safety. The tow has at least doubled in value since it left this city, and the increased price the owner will get for it at St. Louis will doubtless, to a large extent, help to make up the losses he has sustained here.

INCREASE IN RETAIL PRICE.

An operator informed the writer last night that at least five million bushels of coal would have gone out on this rise if they had not been swamped in the river. The largest part of this coal has been lost, and its withdrawal from the market must necessarily have the effect of increasing the price as well by wholesale as retail. At Cincinnati twenty cents a bushel is offering and none can be bought even at that price, because the dealers have contracts to fill and no matter how well they would like to sell at such fancy figures they must husband the stock they have on hand so as to meet those contracts. Capt. McDonough stated last night that he has a contract to supply the Cincinnati gas works with coal at seven cents a bushel. He has seven or eight barges at that city now, sent there to fulfill his agreement. If he were only able to dispose of it at prices now ruling there he would realize most handsomely. Many of the operators who have sustained heavy loss will partially make it up in the increased rates they will get for what they have left.

And there is every likelihood of the high price being maintained for an indefinite period. A great many coal tipples have been destroyed and hundreds of barges are gone. Both these are essential to the movement of large quantities of coal. As long as the scarcity continues the demand will not abate. Even if the tipples were safe there would not be a sufficient number of barges. Cincinnati alone consumes 150,000 bushels of coal a day. The capacity of the railroads is not by any means sufficient to meet the demand, aside from the costliness of this method of transportation. In view of these facts no one need look for anything else than continued high rates until the destroyed barges and tipples are replaced.

CORNER IN CORDAGE.

So great has been the demand for ropes and cables since the close of last week that the entire supply in the city has been almost exhausted. It was out of the question yesterday afternoon to get anything more than an inch and a quarter rope. All the larger sizes had been bought up, and still the demand was unsatisfied, and recourse was being had to chains, which river men do not very well like to use in winter time. They are too liable to snap upon becoming frosted.

HEAVY LOSSES.

The heaviest loser by the disaster is W. H. Brown & Co., whose loss is estimated at $300,000. The second is J. C. Risher, whose loss is calculated at $60,000, sustained in nineteen loaded barges swept away at Cincinnati and six here. Mr. Sneathen ranks third in point of loss. The total loss of all the operators in cordage alone is about $150,000. Messrs J. B. Williams & Co. estimated their loss to our reporter at $20,000, sustained in thirteen loaded and nineteen empty barges swept away from Six Mile ferry. It will be observed that when the losses of four dealers, and the cordage, amount to more than half a million dollars, it was not an over-estimate to state that the entire loss will be a million and a half at least.

AFLOAT AFTER DARK.

Loaded and empty barges and boats floated down the river during the whole of yesterday afternoon, and about nine o'clock last night a fleet of between fifteen and twenty barges, some loaded and others empty, passed under the Smithfield street bridge. Who they belonged to or where they had come from it was of course impossible to determine.

TWO MEN IN DANGER.

It was reported that near eight o'clock last night a barge with two men on it passed by. The writer questioned the truth of the rumor, but he was assured of its correctness by parties who claimed to have seen and heard the men.

At half-past two o'clock this morning the guage showed twenty-three feet and two inches in the Monongahela.

Damages to railroad bridges on the Southwestern road are reported, and travel on one or two has been suspended. The bridge over Dunbar creek, on the Fayette county branch road, was also reported yesterday damaged, and the passengers on the express, *en route* to this city, were transferred at that point yesterday morning. No damage was reported to bridges on the main line of the Pittsburgh Division.

THE ALLEGHENY.

The ice gorge a short distance above Sharpsburg broke about one o'clock this morning, and at half-past one the river at this point began to rise at the rate of twenty inches an hour, and continued to rise at that rate up till about half-past two o'clock, at which time the ice started to run out. It appeared to be only the shore ice, however, which was being forced out by the gorge. There is not a great deal of property on the Allegheny to be injured, but the coal fleet at the landings below Saw Mill Run, will doubtless suffer severely.

NOTES.

The Lark is in a precarious condition off Painter's cinder pile with the water four feet in her cabin.

The ice broke in the Kiskiminitis, forty miles above the city, at 1 P. M. yesterday.

The break-up in the Allegheny had not reached this point at one o'clock this morning.

Wood & Sons, Joseph Walton & Co., W. H. Brown, Simpson Horner & Co., and Neel & Oliver occupy the landings below Saw Mill Run, and unless they get out before the Allegheny ice comes, they will save nothing.

A loaded barge, owned by Capt. Dippold, is aground on the south bank below the Smithfield street bridge.

The report that the Coal Bluff was sunk and the Veteran damaged at the mouth of the Beaver, is authoritatively contradicted.

The A. W. Foster lies at Homestead with a hole in her larboard side. The boat belongs to Joseph Walton, J. Y. Fairfield and J. B. Henning. She was rebuilt in 1873, and was valued at $7,000. Insured in the Merchants and Manufacturers of this city for $4,000. When the waters subside she will be raised.

W. H. Brown & Co. lost another barge at Saltsburg yesterday morning. It was of the "model" pattern. An immense floating tree struck the boat, tearing a hole in its side and sinking it in ten minutes. A square barge at the same landing was also struck and sunk.

The Jim Brown was raised yesterday and towed to Brown's landing. She will be put on the stocks at Stone's yard as soon as possible.

At Watson's landing, mouth of Beck's run, R. & J. Watson lose four coal boats, four barges and one fuel boat. J. S. Cunningham & Co. lose three coal boats, and J. S. Neel loses one coal boat.

The Seven Sons still lies below the Suspension bridge, in the Allegheny, part of her cabin only being visible above water.

Captain Walton thinks $2,000 will cover the cost of putting the Joseph Walton in trim again.

An attempt was made to relieve two ladened barges, belonging to W. H. Brown & Co., at Freedom, but unsuccessfully. They parted their lines, one sinking one hundred yards below and the other at Lacock's bar.

The Charley Brown, Nellie Speer and Joseph Walton are moored in a safe harbor between the abutments of the Point and Union bridges.

UP THE MONONGAHELA.

THE RIVER RISING AT BROWNSVILLE.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 16.—The river is 38 feet, and still rising slowly. The water is now above the gauge marks.

At Greensboro there is 36 feet 10 inches, and the river there has commenced to fall.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., January 16.—The river has commenced falling. The depth of water is 27 feet 3 inches.

UP THE ALLEGHENY.

THE RIVER STILL CLOSED.

OIL CITY, PA., January 16—9:30 P. M.—There is no visible change in the river, and no prospect of a rise soon.

PARKERS, PA., January 16—8 P. M.—The river is about the same as this morning, 20 inches and stationary. The weather is cold.

FREEPORT, PA., January 16—9 P. M.—The ice has stopped at the island near Freeport. The ice from the Kiskeminitas river ran out into the Allegheny to-day, and is gorged at Parnassus. No damage was done.

HULTON, PA., January 17—1 A. M.—The river remains closed at this point. There is a small gorge here, and a large one about five miles above. The latter is twenty feet high.

SCRUBGRASS, January 17—1 A. M.—The river is closed, but shows signs of breaking up.

DOWN THE OHIO.

DAMAGE AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 16.—The creek here, in gorging last evening, overflowed the pike in several places. The water carried away one bridge, and badly damaged a new iron one.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—The river is 42 feet 9 inches and rising about three inches per hour. The ice is less heavy, but sufficient to prevent navigation. The Champion made an unsuccessful attempt to go below after the lost barges, but was compelled to return.

The *Commercial's* Pomeroy special says the river is rising rapidly. Five feet will overflow Front street.

A special to the same paper from Gallipolis says the Middleport gorge commenced passing last night, and fifteen or twenty barges had passed there in the ice. The steamer "H. C. Pierrepont" is reported sunk with a barge load of iron at Point Pleasant yesterday. The river at Gallipolis is rising seven inches per hour.

The *Gazette's* Point Pleasant special reports a rise there in the Ohio of 19½ feet in the past twenty-four hours, and the river full of ice from bank to bank.

The *Commercial's* Madison special says a hull, supposed to be that of the Calumet, lodged on the marine ways this evening, and efforts are being made to secure it. The cabin and upper works of the Banneck City passed down at 8 A. M.

A FOREST OF DRIFT.

The Kentucky river is pouring out a forest of drift and the Ohio is rising three inches per hour. It is expected that houses along the river front at Madison will be inundated.

A GREAT FLOOD FEARED AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 16.—The river has been full of running ice all day. It is now rising fast, and a great flood is feared. The canal contains 16 feet.

EVANSVILLE, January 16.—There has been ice running very heavy since last night. Cloudy and cold; mercury 28, and falling; wind northwest. River 25 4-10 feet and rising at the rate of 5¼ inches per hour. A large number of barges, fishing boats, flats and skiffs passed down to-day. The Rockport railroad wharfboats passed down at 5:30. The Cherokee is safe and sound.

GRAEBEL-FINCH HOMICIDE.

The Trial Concluded—Verdict of Murder in the Second Degree.

The trial of Fritz Graebel for the murder of Edward Finch, fully reported in the GAZETTE of yesterday, was resumed yesterday morning. Mr. Haymaker opened the case for the defense, after which a number of witnesses were called, some as to the previous good character of the prisoner and others to prove that he was drunk when he struck the blow, if he did strike it. The case was then argued on behalf of the prisoner by Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., who was followed by Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., for the Commonwealth, who claimed that the evidence pointed clearly to the prisoner as the guilty man and that the prosecution would claim at the hands of the jury a verdict of murder of the second degree. The Court then charged the jury, defining the law in the case and instructing the jury how to apply it to the facts. After a brief absence the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The prisoner received the verdict without any show of emotion or excitement. He was remanded to jail for sentence.

An exciting scene occurred in the court room in connection with the case in the morning soon after court convened. The prisoner was sitting at the counsel table in the rear of his counsel, and Mrs. Finch, the widow of the murdered man, came into the court room and took a seat a few feet in rear of him. She appeared to be in a state of intense mental excitement, her eyes flashing and her fingers clutching her clothing in a nervous manner. She sat there but a moment, and then arose and made for the prisoner, and would doubtless have done him injury had not one of the court officers, standing near by, observed her in time to prevent her from accomplishing her purpose. She was removed from the court room and the trial proceeded.

His frown was dark; her smile was bright;
She always laughed; he wore a scowl;
His teeth were black; her teeth were white;
Her breath was sweet; his breath was foul
He used no SOZODONT—and she
Used SOZODONT continually.

Purity in Groceries

In the purchase of groceries the main question to be considered is their purity, and since it often requires a connoisseur to detect adulterations, purchasers should patronize an establishment proved and tested as to its reliability. Teas, coffees and spices are articles of daily consumption, and how important, therefore, that they should be pure and unmixed. Wm. Haslage, No. 18 Diamond, is one who has had long experience in the business, has learned it through and through, is an expert in discerning the good from the bad, and never under any consideration offers his customers an inferior article, and, therefore, his coffees, teas and spices are always prime, and of the very best qualities to be obtained, and these same qualities sold by him at rates no higher than are asked by others for the inferior grades. He can sell cheaper than others for the reason that he buys at such times and in such quantities, strictly for cash, as enables him to take every advantage offered by the market, which advantages are the property and profit of his patrons. Spices ground and coffee roasted fresh every day.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Entire Stock of Winter Goods
At great reduction in prices, preparatory to enlargement of premises.
HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

Those interested in the affairs of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company will be gratified to learn of the appointment of Mr. J. C. Orr as General Agent of the Company for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Orr's appointment will infuse new life and vigor into this institution, as his acquaintance and popularity are sufficient to bring success to whatever he engages in. In him the company have a first-class officer, and the policy holders one in whom they can rely to subserve their interests to the utmost extent. The Globe Mutual is a good and substantial company, and those wishing to invest should call on Mr. Orr at his office, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

Seal Sacques.

We have just received from one of the best New York manufacturers, a choice lot of Seal Sacques, in good qualities, with instructions to close them at a great bargain. On exhibition in our Cloak Department.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Retail Stores,
Penn avenue.

A NOVEL PAPER.

Presentment of the Grand Jury—The Court Presented—Public Institutions Visited—Judge Stowe's Reply to the Grand Inquest.

The Grand Jury after a session of six weeks, concluded their labors yesterday, having in that time passed upon all the bills laid before them, of which there were not more than half the number acted upon at September sessions, and in the meantime visited all the county institutions, as well as the Penitentiary, the Allegheny City Home, and the Reform School at Morganza, receiving the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day from the county for their valuable services. Following is the presentment, a somewhat novel document in its way:

ALLEGED BULLDOZING.

The Grand Jury inquiring in and for the county of Allegheny, at December term, beg leave to present to the Court that they have labored to perform the duties assigned to them, and in so doing have in some cases been led to observe what seemed to them, efforts from various quarters calculated to degrade their dignity, to restrict their authority, and to divert them from that strict impartiality, which ought to characterize all their action. While there was perhaps not enough of this sinister influence in any one given case upon which to lay their hand and say, "here is the evidence," yet the bearing of the whole had, in the opinion of the jury, this tendency, unmistakably.

THE COURT PRESENTED.

"The Grand Jury constitute a regular body, recognized as such by the law, and have what may be called a jurisdiction coextensive with that of the court to which they make presentment." The great antiquity of the institution, and its universal existence at this day among the Anglo-Saxon race, is a high proof that the average common sense of the people finds its full expression at all periods in that body. It is the great bulwark many years ago erected to shield the people against the tyranny of courts, whose powers were too apt to be strained in favor of prerogative.

This jury believe themselves invested with power under the common law to inquire into all cases where the welfare of the great body of the people is at stake, and to point out where the laws are defective as well as where their enforcement is neglected. Having this belief they were surprised by the action of the Court in refusing them facilities for inquiring into the condition of public buildings in reference to rapid egress in case of sudden panic. They thought it was not only their right but their high duty to inquire into that important matter; and they trust the Court, on a review of its action on this subject, may see its way clear to a different opinion from the one referred to, and that future juries may do effective work in behalf of the well-ordering of the community.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

In a county so populous as Allegheny the charitable and disciplinary institutions are necessarily on an extensive scale, demanding large experience and firm will in conjunction with many other important qualifications, for their judicious supervision. The importance of a thorough inspection of these institutions by official visitors, at moderately short intervals, cannot well be overrated, and the Grand Jury, composed at all times of men of diverse minds, but all intent on doing justice to the subject, present the very best material for a fair and honest general examination; one that will do justice as well to the Superintendents as to those placed under their charge.

THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA.

We visited the Jail, and were welcomed by Warden Smith, who showed us through every department. We found the building scrupulously clean, and the prisoners comfortable, so far as he may be considered responsible for their comfort; but there is an over-crowding of the male prisoners in the cells, which in warm weather must make them realize in some degree the horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta—especially when we consider the deplorable darkness in which they are compelled to exist—a little slit a few inches wide in a massive wall being the only direct means of lighting the cells. And this in a city where on many days the court rooms themselves require artificial light, in spite of their many great windows! Then what must be the feelings of the prisoners? To be deprived of liberty while still untried for an offence (and perhaps entirely innocent), is sad; but to be deprived for months of light at the same time is terrible, and calculated to madden the man of spirit, and to make an offender where none existed before.

The County Commissioners ought to be directed to make such alterations as are needful for light, and such additions to the number of cells as the increased criminal business of the county so urgently demands.

A MODEL INSTITUTION.

We visited the Workhouse and inspected its buildings and shops, under the guidance of Superintendent Cordier. The long ranges of cells for the lodgment of the prisoners were found to be clean and oderless, and the kitchens, laundry, bathrooms, washrooms and in fact all departments were in the very best order, with the solitary exception of an outhouse for the prisoners' use, which we found to be in a condition totally unfit for use. The Superintendent's particular attentian was immediately called to the matter, and he has doubtless corrected it ere this, as we have reason to believe that it is his pride to have the entire institution a model of neatness and purity.

We witnessed the prisoners at the dinner hour marched from the shops in single file to the room where they receive their food, and found that in place of having it doled out to them by weight and measure, as one might suppose, they really took just as much as they thought they could eat. Each man had a large tin dish, in which he dipped as much rich soup as he wanted, and then added good boiled beef *ad libitum*, while with his other hand he grasped as much excellent bread as his eye or stomach craved, and marched to his cell, followed in the same order by other hundreds of men, the whole scene showing the sound good sense of the Superintendent. As he remarked to us, the men are obliged to work hard, and they must eat accordingly. He informed us that every prisoner is weighed on his arrival and again at his departure, and that *last year they carried away with them eight thousand pounds more flesh than they brought there!* They consume about thirty-two barrels of flour every week.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Though not exactly in the line of duty we, by invitation, visited the Penitentiary, and were politely shown through the entire institution by the Warden, Capt. Wright. The branches of labor in which the convicts are here engaged are light, as compared with the barrel making of the Workhouse; but they are kept busy, and while many of them have a dogged look, it proceeds neither from hard work nor severe usage, but simply from the irksomeness of confinement. The grade of the convicts is doubtless greatly above the average of the Workhouse inmates in intellectuality, consequently they feel their imprisonment more poignantly. For the improvement of the ignorant among them we were pleased and surprised to see a nice school room, with the scholars assembled, under the instruction of Rev. Mr. Travelli, so well known for his devotion to kindergarten instruction. The gentleman spoke very feelingly in behalf of his prison scholars, and his hopefulness for the fallen met with the sympathy of the jury. We cannot but commend Capt. Wright for his kindness of manner to the prisoners while we were impressed with the complete cleanliness of everything and the total absence of prison smell.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The Grand Jury, at the invitation of Mr. Loomis, the Superintendent, visited the Reform School, and were kindly shown through that institution, and every information afforded them of its workings. The Reform School fully meets a long desired object, has now increased facilities for accomplishing it; and is capably managed by the Board, and Mr. Loomis and his assistants.

ALLEGHENY CITY HOME.

By request of Mr. Fletcher Grubbs, Steward of the Allegheny City Home, the Jury visited the institution under his charge, and found it in good condition, and carefully and judiciously managed. Mr. Grubbs seems untiring in his efforts to care for the inmates of the Home.

THE COUNTY HOME.

On an exceedingly inclement day we paid a visit to the County Home, under the Superintendency of Mr. Hultz, and were cheerfully shown through the main building, as well as the barns, stables, piggeries and hot houses. The chief peculiarity of all these buildings was found to consist in an unostentatious adaptation to the purposes for which they were designed. No needless expense has been lavished upon any part, yet all is substantial, provided with ample light and well ventilated. The largely increased population of the county since the erection of these buildings, twenty-three years ago, and the hard times of several years last past, have combined to fill the Home beyond its proper capacity, consequently we found all the bed rooms full and also a considerable number of beds in the corridors, showing that there is a call for additional bed chambers.

A critical examination of the premises, now containing about two hundred and eighty inmates, of all ages, ranging from a few weeks up to more than a hundred years, did not reveal anything offensive to sight or smell, although of course many feeble minded and many naturally careless people are there brought together. The male and female hospital departments contain their usual quotas of sick, as must be expected among the class of people for whom such an institution is maintained. We there found, upon a basis of perfect equality, the uncultured son of poverty, who never knew any higher condition than the present, side by side with the educated and polished gentleman, whose early manhood was spent in the lap of refined luxury. Poverty, like death, is a great leveller, yet no degree of adverse fortune can bereave a man of the refinement of other days.

The furniture and bedding of the Home are all good and sufficient, but some of the bedsteads appear rather delapidated, and ought to be replaced with new.

The readiness with which Mr. Hultz communicated every information speaks well for his honest desire to carry out to the full all that the Poor Board may deem necessary to the proper management of the County Home.

A WIDE-SPREAD EVIL.

In conclusion, the Grand Jury would present as a widespread evil, which leads to much of the violence that disturbs our community, the almost universal habit of carrying concealed fire-arms. The revolver, ready loaded and primed, in the pocket of the young man, is the coward's incentive to violence and murder, and is at the bottom of many a crime, which, without its presence, might have been unheard of, or at most have been but a trifling brawl. It ought to be laid hold of by the law's strong arm.

Approved by a unanimous vote of the Grand Jury.
GEORGE BLAZIER,
Foreman.

Attest: ALEX. D. MUNN, Clerk.

THE COURT REPLIES.

Judge Stowe, without looking at the paper, informed the jury that it would be filed, and he presumed published, but if the jury desired it he would have it read. The Grand Inquest, doubtless deeming the document an important one, expressed a desire to have it read, and at the request of the Court, Maj. Montooth read the paper. After he had concluded and returned it, the Court, turning to the jury, said: Gentlemen of the jury, this paper contains some statements that require my attention, and had I known its contents, I would have suppressed it, but as it has been read it becomes my duty to inform you that you are mistaken in your views as to the powers of the Grand Jury. While it may be a matter of congratulation to the public that there are some better lawyers on the Grand Jury than occupy the bench or practice at the bar of this Court, it is nevertheless the province of this Court to administer the law, and we must be permitted to place our own interpretation upon it. The Grand Jury is as much under the control of the Court as is a Traverse jury, but as your duties as jurors are ended, further remarks on this matter are unnecessary. Gentlemen you are discharged.

THE TEMPERANCE TORNADO

A Summary of Yesterday's Work in the Community—Meetings Last Night in and About the Cities—Incidental Matters in Connection With the Work.

Mr. Murphy's suggestion that the carpets in the churches last ten years longer than they ought to, cannot apply to Dr. Murray's church, on Fifth avenue, the "Old Home." From eleven o'clock in the day until ten o'clock at night it is jammed by a never tireing crowd. The meridian meal nor the vesperian tea have no charms, so long as Mr. Murphy and his cohorts are in the church, and the crowds flock there and stay there until one would expect weary nature to enter a peremptory protest.

The noonday meeting yesterday was even more interesting, if a perceptible change could be made manifest, than for some time past. Many of the most prominent of Murphy's converts were present, and all had reports to make of excellent meetings they had attended.

Frank Kelly, a tramp, said he had signed the pledge a few days ago, just after coming out of prison, and broke it. Yesterday morning he went into a saloon to get a drink of liquor, offering for it a nickle, the last money he had. The saloonkeeper said he had done no business since Mr. Murphy came to town, and he (the tramp) had better go to him. He did so, signed the pledge again and was going to try to keep it. Several other speakers mentioned that they had joined church, as well as taken the pledge.

Wherever it was possible for a person to get two square inches of space to stand on last night in the church he occupied it, and as a result of that fact, a person couldn't get inside the door even, after 7 o'clock.

Mr. George Hall presided, and spoke a few moments. Addresses were then made by Joseph R. Hunter, W. C. Conley, Dr. Scovel, of the First Presbyterian Church, George Smithson, James Robinson and others. Dr. Scovel's remarks were eloquent and appropriate, he urging the reformed to seek Christ as the only method of securing permanent reform.

After the Doxology had been sung and the audience dismissed, the people appeared so loth to go that the choir commenced singing again, and it was not until half-past ten that the church was cleared.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

At this church quite a respectable meeting was held last evening. Mr. Robert Wray opened the meeting by reading the 37th Psalm. Mr. G. H. Garber led in prayer and after singing a hymn Mr. G. spoke of the great power of love in reforming men, as preached by Mr. Murphy, and intended to be carried out by the principles of the Young Men's Temperance Union.

Mr. Malone signed on Thanksgiving day. He has signed several pledges before and broke them in a few days after, but this time he looked for a higher power than self to aid him in keeping it. Mr. Chambers urged all boys and young men to sign the pledge and never learn to drink and thus avoid the miseries of leading a drunkard's life. Mr. Reddick gave a short history of his life, and said all his friends had lost all hopes for him except his mother, and he now thanks his God that she is happy because he is now free from the accursed drink.

Mr. Ernest, a German, has signed the pledge. His friends tell him he will not keep it, but he thinks he will.

Mr. Coats, one among the first signers, has buckled on the armor, and intends to never take it off until called away by death.

Mr. Johnston signed on Thanksgiving Day, and has felt happy since. He can now make money and keep it; before he could make it, but the liquor dealer generally got the most of it.

Mr. Garber urged all signers of the pledge to attend some place of worship, and invited all who had no other place to come to the Cumberland church, where all will be made welcome.

There will be a meeting held to-night in the same church, and all are invited to attend. Good speakers will be on hand and address the meeting.

SHARPSBURG.

At the Centenary M. E. church of Sharpsburg, Rev. N. G. Miller, pastor, a large Murphy temperance meeting was held on Monday evening. Mr. A. C. Keil, led the choir, and Capt. J. H. Elliott the meeting, who said that he had signed the pledge about seven weeks ago, and felt happy since, and urged all who had not signed it to come forward and do so. They would show their manhood and make themselves and families happy by so doing.

Howard J. Shurtleff, Esq., a member of the Pittsburgh bar, occupied the attention of the audience for some time, in the course of which he said that he had found in his experience as an attorney that nine tenths of the crimes committed in this county were caused through the influence of strong drink, and would earnestly advise all to sign before too late.

G. M. Kinzer, a young man, said he would confine his address to young men, and advised them to follow his example and sign the pledge, and cautioned the moderate drinker to give up drinking at once, and he would soon find the benefit of doing so. He had signed, and, with God's help, would keep it.

John Rogers had been drinking liquor for many years, but he thanked God he had been rescued from it.

William Jackson had been drinking for years, and had lost good situations and the confidence of his friends by it, but Brother Murphy, through the grace of God, had saved him, and what the speaker was more thankful for, Christian friends had got him to join church. Since he had signed the pledge he was happy, and had no inclination to drink, and he was pleased to say that he was getting the confidence of his friends again. He would never drink again God helping him.

John Eastland, Wm. Vates, Mr. Donnelly, and others made addresses. Forty-nine signed, making 390 who have signed the pledge in this locality.

A meeting was held in the Grace M. E. church, Sharpsburg, last evening when prominent speakers made addresses.

AT MILLVALE.

The Presbyterian church at Millvale, on the West Penn. Railroad, was filled last evening with a large audience, anxious to hear something from the "Murphy faith." Accordingly Mr. R. C. Craft, armed with a German orator, and Mr. J. J. Kenneday, took passage for that place. Mr. Craft gave a graphic description of the young man who is just starting out in life, and forming the habits that are to be his ruination in the end. He was followed by Mr. Albert Dalgauer, who spoke in English and German. The other speakers were J. J. Kennedy, Wm. Salt, James Martin, A. Watkins and the pastor, J. M. Shields. Fifty persons signed the pledge, making a total of about two hundred from this place.

ON THE HILL.

At a Murphy meeting held at the M. E. church, Kirkpatrick street, last evening, Dr. Thorn had charge. Mr. Geo. Wood was the first speaker, and was followed by Mr. Anderson, who felt happy and more like calling all brothers and sisters than anything else. He has been troubled with the craving of rum for years, but has now through the grace of God become a Christian, and hopes to live and die sober and a Christian.

Mr. Blake, formerly a saloon keeper, but who has given up the sale of liquors and now breathes a happy, sober breath, hoped all would sign and banish forever the red light from "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave."

R. D. Dalzell came to take a hand in this noble work. His experience began with pop and finally brought up with whisky.

Captain Poll[illegible] had done his duty for years to the saloons, and related his experience for the past five years.

Rev. Knox felt proud that he was one of Murphy's army, and hoped everybody would also join and sweep forever the terrible evil from the face of the earth.

Mr. Harkam signed six weeks ago and took the pledge with the determination to carry it to the grave with him, and intends to bring up his sons as sober and industrious men. He had seen years of drunkenness and degradation, but has forever done with the intoxicating cup.

Alex. McKee never signed a pledge, but one year ago he promised to cease drinking; but the devil got the best of him and he fell. He signed Murphy's pledge last night, and with God's help will keep it.

Lu. Haughe thinks if this noble work goes on we'll soon have to make an addition to the water works. He'll never sell any more rum in his drug store

John Wilson is going to "Hold the Fort" and die with the army of Murphy. He made some pithy remarks which brought down the house at times.

Col. Realf will speak here at 7½ P. M. to-night.

At the Murphy overflow meeting last evening in the Fulton street church, near Center avenue, Rev. Boyer, pastor, Mr. P. C. Abbott presided and made a short speech. Other speakers were Mr. Moran, Col. Dawson, John R. Wilson, Capt. Robert Pollock, Mr. Davis and Rev. Boyer. The house was crowded, and great enthusiasm was manifested. A meeting led by D. I. K. Rine will be held in the same church to-night.

FIFTH AVENUE EXTENSION.

The Fifth avenue M. E. church, (Rev. W. Pitt Turner, pastor), was filled to its utmost capacity at the Murphy meeting last night. The pastor himself presided, and opened the exercises by prayer. After the choir had sung "Ring the Bells of Heaven," Rev. Turner made a few appropriate remarks, and read a portion of the Scriptures. Other speakers were Charles Schermerhorn, John Hamilton, George Hirsh and Captain Rowley. Mr. Hamilton's remarks were interesting chiefly on account of his recital of old time customs in regard to the use of whisky. Upon the conclusion of the meeting Rev. Turner made an urgent appeal to all who had not signed the pledge to do so at once. While the choir sang "More to Follow," a large number came forward and signed.

The singing by the choir in this church, led by Miss Minnie Black, deserves especial mention for excellence of execution and good judgment in the selection of pieces. Dr. Mundorff and others will make addresses in this church to-night.

BEER STAMPS.

U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue Davis says that he has not sold a single beer stamp for two days. Such a thing was never before known in the history of the office. There has also been a large decrease in the number of whisky stamps sold. It is evident that the leaven of Mr. Murphy is working.

Numerous other meetings besides those reported above were held in both cities last evening.

BREVITIES.

····Ralph Richardson is the happy man. This time it is a boy.

····Morris Van Baalen don't know the difference between a handy-billy and the corner of a table.

····The gas lamps on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, are frozen up, and consequently that avenue and Troy Hill are in darkness.

····Mrs. Graham, mother of T. P. Graham, Esq., fell upon the ice in front of her residence, Temperanceville, Monday evening and fractured her leg.

····A company of heavy artillery passed through the city yesterday morning on its way from Cheyenne to New York. It was six months in the western country.

····Engine company No. 26, located on Fourty-fourth street, has been supplied by the Fire Commissioners with a two horse hose carriage and a larger supply of hose.

····Robt. Stein, for a burglary committed in Bellaire, Ohio, some time ago, was arrested in this city yesterday. An officer from that place will come on for him to-day.

····Charley Stevens was last evening fined by the Mayor $50 and costs for violation of the waiter girl ordinance. He paid it, and steps for an appeal were immediately taken.

····One of the larger boys in the shoe shop at Morganza attacked an overseer with a knife a day or two ago. He was overpowered by the aid of other officers before he did any serious injury.

····At eight inch water main on Market street, burst at the corner of Fifth avenue yesterday morning, and dug out a big hole in the street. Portions of Market street will therefore be without water for a time.

····Shiloh Chapter, A. Y. M., elected the following officers on Monday night: Samuel Harper, M. E. H. P.; G. P. Bolman, K.; Jas. E. Stevenson, Scribe; Joseph Eichbaum, Treasurer, and George E. Lawton, Secretary.

····The North Side district, Fourth ward, School Board organized last evening by electing Dr. J. C. Burghen, President; Col. Wm. A. Herron, Secretary, and John G. Holmes, of the firm of N. Holmes & Son, Treasurer.

····This morning Messrs. Kanaga & McDonald, of the Seventh Avenue Hotel, will distribute 250 loaves of bread to the poor, between eight and ten o'clock. The same thing will be repeated on Saturday at the same hours.

····The annual examination of the work done in the School of Design during the past year will commence to-morrow. Next week the work of the pupils will be exhibited at the rooms, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street.

····The Coroner was compelled to postpone the inquest in the case of J. E. Hickman, who was killed at McKeesport Sunday, in consequence of the indisposition of the lady who was in the sleigh with him. The inquest will take place this evening.

····At an election held yesterday for directors of the Fifth National Bank the following gentlemen were chosen: Robert Arthurs, Hon. James C. Clark, D. Leet Wilson, Ralph Bagaley, General Richard Coulter, Dr. Addison Arthurs and Dr. T. H. Allison.

····Messrs. Wm. Clarke & Co. announce that they will give 300 bushels of coal per week to the poor of Lawrenceville. Application to be made to Rev. Thos. H. Chapman, at the Thirty-seventh street Baptist church, on Tuesdays and Fridays, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning.

····The Pennsylvania Insurance Company elected the following directors yesterday: Messrs. C. Yeager, L. Walter, W. W. Patrick, C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lipple, Jacob Painter, Thos. Mellon, George W. Evans, Jas. P. Brewer, Louis J. Aaron, J. S. Reymer, Thomas C. Lazear, John A. Caughey.

····The Park Committee of Allegheny last evening appointed a sub-committee of five to draw up an ordinance to define the powers of the committee and the duties of its officers. The chairman was authorized to appoint standing sub-committees on supplies, grounds, police and on cutting grass. Five policemen were then nominated, and will be elected at the next meeting of the committee.

····John Sharton, conductor of the shifting engine in the outer depot yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while uncoupling a couple of cars on Monday, was knocked down, and a car ran over his left ankle. By the fall he also received a compound fracture of the right thigh. He was removed to the West. Penn. Hospital. His foot will have to be amputated. He is twenty-two years of age, unmarried, and lived with his parents on Smallman street.

····Sarah McCree, a young girl who reached the city about three months ago with a commitment for herself to the Workhouse, issued by an Oil City Justice of the Peace. She was arrested the same night she reached the city but discharged the next morning. Since then nothing has been heard of her until she turned up at the Mayor's morning hearing yesterday charged with outrageously disorderly conduct at the Women's Home the night before. The Mayor gave her six months to the Workhouse.

····The Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny during the month of December relieved 483 families. Its managers made 397 visits, distributed 8,775 bushels of coal, 1,877 pounds of flour, 55 pounds of coffee, 59 pounds of sugar, 21¾ pecks of potatoes, 28¾ pecks of corn meal, 1,133¾ yards of flannel, 308¾ yards of muslin, 507¼ yards of calico, 317 pairs of shoes, and sundry other articles. All this work was accomplished without expending any portion of their receipts for salaries. A number of contributions are acknowledged in the report.

····A comparison of the triennial assessment, now being made, with the past triennial assessment shows a very great reduction in the valuation of the real estate of this county. Several districts might be mentioned in which this reduction amounts to from 20 to 33 per cent. In the Third ward, Pittsburgh, the reduction is 32¾ per cent; in the Twenty-second ward, 27½; in the Twenty-third, 44½; Twenty-fourth, 35½; Twenty-sixth, 34; Twenty-eighth, 26; Thirty-fifth, 31½. Several boroughs show a large reduction, two or three running above 30, and one (Chartiers) 44. St. Clair township shows the highest reduction of any district in the county, the falling off amounting to 52 per cent. In Penn and Reserve townships the reduction is more than 40. The greatest shrinkage in the valuation is found in the East End wards and townships.

Dom Pedro was more than charmed with the United States and the comforts of living in it. But he thought the finest thing he saw was that emperor of soaps, "B.T. BABBITT'S Best," for the world has not its peer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Entire Stock of Winter Goods
At great reduction in prices, preparatory to enlargement of premises.
HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, means "war" on rates. To accommodate the demand for low prices, it has reduced its rates from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

Dr. Colburn's Porous Evaporator.

From the very many testimonials in favor of "Dr. Colburn's Porous Evaporator," we select the following extracts from those of prominent business men of this city:

The Evaporator has dispelled the former dry, unnatural heat, and produced, in its stead a healthy, comfortable atmosphere.—HENRY SMITH & SONS.

The atmosphere of our office is so much improved that we do not hesitate to recommend them.—SWEARINGEN & MCCANDLESS.

It is the opinion of all concerned that they improve the heated air very much.—PROFESSOR A. BURTT, Principal Ralston School.

We can safely assert that they do all that is claimed for them.—PROFESSOR L. P. GREVES, Principal Lincoln Schools.

It is the opinion of every person connected with the bank that they have added greatly to our comfort.—W. MCCANDLESS, Cashier Allegheny National Bank.

I can cheerfully recommend them as beneficial in purifying the atmosphere.—S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer People's Savings Bank.

I do not hesitate to recommend them to all who wish to escape the dry and hot air of a furnace.—W. A. SHAW, Cashier M. & M. National Bank.

I heartily recommend the Evaporator, and believe it does all that is claimed for it.—H. DARLINGTON.

Take pleasure in recommending them.—H. C. DICKINSON.

Would not be without them under any circumstances. Believe it is the best water attachment for warm air furnaces.—J. M. PATTERSON, of Macfadden & Patterson, Manufacturers of Warm Air Furnaces.

I take pleasure in reporting that it gives entire satisfaction; produces a comfortable and healthy atmosphere, which is the change you claimed it would produce.—A. E. W. PAINTER.

I have had them in use with great satisfaction, and can cheerfully recommend their use.—T. M. CARNEGIE.

I give it my hearty endorsement.—*Editor American Manufacturer.*

We cheerfully add our testimony to its merits.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Send for descriptive circular, with full text of testimonials, to DEARMIT & TWEED, 89 Wood street.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated; chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., 292 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Entire Stock of Winter Goods
At great reduction in prices, preparatory to enlargement of premises.
HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

PAWNBROKERS' CLOTHING AT AUCTION!

Emanuel DeRoy's Great Public Sale!

His large stock of unredeemed clothing offered to the public at auction, commencing Saturday, January 13th. Be on hand for bargains at Emanuel DeRoy's only Loan office, 155 Smithfield street, 155, GAZETTE building, 155.

Closing Out Sale of Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Stock to make room for Spring and Summer Boots and Shoes. MUST BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST. Now is the time to get real bargains in good, substantial and serviceable Boots and Shoes. Call and examine for yourself at
W. G. HOOVER'S,
38 Fifth avenue, Sign of the World,

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s, 89 Smithfield street.

Special Bargains

in Real French Cotton Hose, at
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
Retail Stores,
Penn avenue.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FLOWERS A SPECIALTY.

Also, Gold Fish, Canary Birds, Hartford Fern, Pampas Plumes, Ornamental Grasses, Ground Pine Wreathing, Immortelles, Bird Cages, Autumn Leaves, Canary and Mocking Bird Feed, Aquariums and Fish Globes, Fern Cases, Winter Blooming Plants, Sea Shells, &c., &c.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
118 Smithfield street.

Bouquets, Floral Baskets, Immortelles,
WM. & JAS. MURDOCH,
Gold Fish, Aquariums and Autumn Leaves,
Nurserymen, Seedsmen & Florists,
Pressed Fern, Bird Cages, Fern Cases,
114 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fish Globes, Parlor Hanging Baskets.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
DENTIST,
Office No. 31 SIXTH AVENUE, Opposite Trinity Church.

DIED:

FLEINER—On Monday evening, January 15, at 5 o'clock, SUSANNA MARIA FLEINER, wife of Mr. John C. Fleiner, and mother-in-law of Mr. Jacob Beckert, at the age of 61 years, 2 months and 29 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, 96 Western avenue, Allegheny, THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave the residence of Mr. Jacob Beckert, on Mount Troy, at 1 o'clock, and from the undertaking establishment of Ehlers & Hermann, on Madison avenue, Allegheny at 1:30 o'clock.

MILLER—On Tuesday morning, January 16th, 1877, at 3 o'clock, L. GERTIE, eldest daughter of Thomas J. and Maggie F. Miller, aged 3 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, John W. Miller, 298 Webster avenue, THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

GRISCOM—On Monday night, January 15th, HENRY SCHWARTZ, son of Geo. S. and Elizabeth S. Griscom, aged 2 months and 2 days.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. J. L. Schwartz, No. 136 North avenue, Allegheny city, TO-DAY at 2 P. M.

COALE—On Tuesday afternoon, January 16th, at the residence of her parents, Dennison avenue, East End, MINNIE, youngest daughter of A. V. and Annie E. Coale.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUNTER—Tuesday morning, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, EDWARD A., infant son of J. C. and Luella Hunter, aged 3 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his residence of his No. 11 Forde street, Allegheny, THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

KOVERMAN—Tuesday at 10 A. M., HENRY KOVERMAN, aged 56 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 899 Penn avenue, THURSDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock.

W. S. SMITH, LATE OF RODNEY & SMITH, Undertakers, has removed to the office of Miller & Morrow, No. 19 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, where he will attend to Undertaking in all its branches. Office open day and night. Fine carriages and hearse furnished on short notice.

PATTERSON'S LIVERY, SALE and Commission Stables. Carriages for Operas, Parties and Concerts. Horses Kept at Livery. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to by Robert H. Patterson. Fine Carriages and Hearse furnished on short notice. PATTERSON BROS., successors to Robert H. Patterson, No. 6 Seventh avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
Assets, January 1, 1876, $5,167,547.46.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 85 Fourth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD ....Manager

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, January 17th and 18th, 1877, first time here of a new play, adapted from the French, especially for
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
Entitled
MISS MULTON.
Friday evening, Jan. 19th, Benefit of Charlotte Thompson, when will be presented another new play, entitled ONLY A WOMAN.
Matinee Saturday. Monday evening, Jan. 22d, KATE FISHER.

LIBRARY HALL.
ELLSLER & CANNING, Lessees and Managers.
"CHARGE IT TO BUSTER."
MONDAY, January 15, every evening and Saturday Matinee, first time in this city of the
Boucicault Comedy Company,
Organized for the proper production of BOUCICAULT'S COMEDIES. The great Wallack's success, Dion Boucicault's
FORBIDDEN FRUIT!
The success of the present season, under the management of Mr. H. J. SARGENT, Mr. Dion Boucicault, General Agent.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE MASS. MINING COMPANY,
No. 47 Fifth avenue.
PITTSBURGH, December 21st, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Mass. Mining Company have this day levied an assessment of one dollar per share on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company, 47 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 10th day of February, 1877.
JAMES W. BROWN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
n:19

WANTED.

WANTED—TENANTS FOR FIRST and second-story front rooms, No. 1 Sixth street, from April 1st, 1877. Inquire GAZETTE office.

WANTED—GIRLS WISHING EMPLOYMENT should call at the EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A Drug Clerk of four years' experience, Salary moderate. Address DRUGS, this office. n71

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A WELL established general store, in a good location in Ohio, on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Apply to S. L. CUTHBERT, 26 Smithfield street. n69

WANTED—PROPOSALS FOR TWO business and two Dwelling Houses, to be built at corner of Fifth avenue and Vine street, Pittsburgh. Plans and specifications to be seen at E. WESSEL'S, corner Sixth avenue and Grant street. None but good carpenters need apply. n73

TO LET.

TO LET—MALT HOUSE PROPERTY, corner of Penn avenue and Barker's alley, 60 ft. front, running back 120 ft. to Exchange alley, is offered for rent or lease on favorable terms. Immediate possession given if required. Apply at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron and Steel Works, Tenth street and Duquesne way. n84

TO LET—NO. 5 STOCKTON AVENUE, Allegheny, fronting the Park, 3 story brick house with large rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 30x240 feet, with stable and carriage house. Possession April 1st. Apply to JOS. S. BROWN, Wayne Iron and Steel Works, Tenth street and Duquesne way. n83

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1ST, 1877, Room No. 1 Sixth street, now occupied by a Jewelry Store. Also a second story front room in the same building. For particulars enquire at Counting Room, THIS OFFICE.

TO LET—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE OF 4 rooms, and in good order, on Gist street, near Bluff street; also one of 3 rooms on one floor, with water in kitchen, large yard, in same locality. Can be occupied immediately. Inquire 59 Marion street. n54

TO LET—IRON FRONT BUILDING, No. 55 Market street, suitable for bank, offices or warerooms. For a good tenant, owner would extend the building to the alley in the rear, making fine rooms, 28x175 feet, with good light at both ends. Enquire of N. HOLMES & SONS, next door, or of JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickley, Pa.

TO LET—GOOD 2 STORY BRICK Dwelling House, No. 50 Poplar street; will be rented low to a good tenant; also, No. 266 Sandusky street, containing 10 rooms; rent reasonable. Inquire of JOHN STERRITT & SON, Real Estate Agents, 43 North Diamond street, Allegheny. n61

TO LET—NO. 155 LIBERTY STREET, suitable for warehouse, commission or grocery business, or for any business that wishes to command the custom from the Diamond Market, Fifth avenue, and the South Side. Enquire of S. LINDSAY, JR., & CO., next door, or to JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickley, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MATCH MACHINERY and Frames—all complete—at a bargain; a rare chance to invest a small capital. Address W. H. PRICE, 923 Carson street, South Side. n75

FOR SALE—THE LEADING AUCTION business in Allegheny. Capital opening. Acting under medical advice I have decided to quit the auction business, and offer for sale my entire stock of Furniture, Furnishing Goods, Fixtures, Good Will, Interest, &c., &c. The business has been very successful, and occupies the leading position in that line in the city. To a man of tact and energy this is an opening that is rarely met with; intending purchasers will be liberally dealt with. Undoubted satisfactory reasons given for selling. The business will be continued as usual in the meantime. JAS. W. DRAPE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent, 182 Federal street, Allegheny. n56

FOR SALE—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in suburbs of Allegheny, two miles from postoffice and market; about twelve acres of rich table land, including six acres of fruit trees of the finest varieties, all in bearing, cold grapery, and choice selection of small fruit; the improvements are an excellent dwelling of ten rooms, complete in every requisite, has bath-room, hot and cold water, W. C., patent range, wash house, coal house, ice house (now full of good ice), bake house, porches, pantries, heater in cellar, gas in each room, &c.; there is also a four-room dwelling for workmen, tool house, stable, carriage house and other outbuildings; entire property is in prime condition; superior fences, good water facilities, ice pond, &c.; will be sold at a price to suit the times, on ten yearly payments, improved city property or stocks taken in part pay; possession at any time. Full information from JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, 182 Federal street, Allegheny. n53

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK AT PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,
DECEMBER 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$1,645,6[illegible] 54
United States bonds to secure circulation	702,000 00
United States Bonds on hand	260,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	154,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	328,143 47
Due from other National Banks	65,426 69
Due from State Banks and Bankers	7,861 71
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	130,000 00
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	1,771 22
Premiums Paid	60,688 02
Checks and other Cash items	11,275 30
Exchanges for Clearing House	13,723 54
Bills of other National Banks	47,564 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	665 05
Specie (including Gold Treasury Certificates)	7,934 50
Legal Tender Notes	324,000 00
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for Legal Tenders	100,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	31,590 00
Total	$3,887,257 04
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$1,700,000 00
Surplus fund	340,000 00
Undivided profits	71,884 89
National Bank Notes Outstanding	543,464 00
Dividends unpaid	12,268 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,106,160 14
Due to other National Banks	66,002 80
Due to State Banks and Bankers	45,477 21
Total	$3,887,257 04

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, A. Long, Cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. LONG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1877.
WM. F. ROBB, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN H. SHOENBERGER,
CAMPBELL B. HERRON,
DAVID MCCANDLESS,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business
DECEMBER 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$1,220,914 04
Overdrafts	1,575 82
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	900,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	216,338 30
Due from other National Banks	42,721 07
Due from State Banks and Bankers	17,569 84
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	93,304 37
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	16,462 34
Checks and other cash items	10,454 30
Exchanges for Clearing House	33,695 07
Bills of other National Banks	40,263 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	2,993 50
Legal Tender Notes	144,890 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	40,000 00
Total	$2,781,181 65
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	155,000 00
Other Undivided profits	65,837 08
National Bank Notes outstanding	800,000 00
Dividends unpaid	360 00
Individual deposits subject to check	723,751 28
Demand certificates of deposit	18,677 50
Due to State Banks and Bankers	17,555 79
Total	$2,781,181 65

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Allegheny, } SS.

I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1877.
GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
R. PRESTON,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
GEO. W. HAILMAN,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business
DECEMBER 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$220,875 22
Overdrafts	421 55
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	6,919 69
Due from State Banks and Bankers	423 24
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	30,000 0[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,779 78
Premiums paid	10,3[illegible]5 00
Checks and other Cash Items	725 84
Exchanges for Clearing House	7,884 13
Bills of other Banks	7,000 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	[illegible]
Specie: Silver	225 00
Legal Tender Notes	14,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	2,250 00
Total	$354,730 15
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	$185,540 00
Surplus fund	4,0[illegible]
Undivided Profits	8,04[illegible]
National Bank Notes Outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid	104 00
Individual deposits subject to check	85,533 46
Time certificates of deposit	9,421 55
Notes and bills rediscounted	16,981 82
Total	$354,730 15

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Allegheny, } SS.

I, A. H. Patterson, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1877.
L. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES SHIDLE,
WM. DOUGLAS,
W. R. BOGGS,
} Directors.